PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 52,529—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th April.
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp thare for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,013	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 23.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,250	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by STONE (L.G.A.).

GUINESS'S
DUBLIN STOUT,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by BURKE & Co.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,
By INDE COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER,
By TENNENT and BECK.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
By M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MAD RAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Veatresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar,
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasta assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65
781	Painting a la Watteau	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA
Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above fact.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SALE OF WORK
ON BEHALF OF THE HINDUSTANI AND MARATHI SCHOOLS
In connection with the W. M. A. and S. P. G.
WILL BE HELD AT THE
HOUSE OF THE REV. CANON LEDGARD,
BELLASIS ROAD,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL
8TH and 9TH, 1902,
When many Fancy Articles, Children's Clothing, &c., &c., will be offered for sale.
3 to 7 P.M. EACH DAY.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 21 & 21a Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April 1902 at 4 P.M. to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1901.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunerations.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th April to 24th April 1902, both days inclusive.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1901, at the rate of Rs. 65 Sixty per whole and Rs. 30 Thirty per half Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the office of the Company on and after the 16th day of April 1902, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 6th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly
SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED IN INDIA.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.
Apply
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & CO.,
67, Medow Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.
A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings.
7 cases silk bordered dhooties.
5 cases gauze flannels.
1 case cotton coatings.
4 cases twill gauze flannel.
1 case cotton venetians.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Puddumsey Harry—
PS913—5 bales grey shirtings.
O. & O.-N.—2 bales grey shirtings, No. 4888.
O. & O.-N.—2 bales grey shirtings, No. 5585.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases silk gauze.
1 case bengaleens.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.
Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1902, at 3 p.m. in one lot.
All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Medows Street, Fort.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact, Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

TRANSLATION BUREAU.—All Languages dealt with.—UNIVERSAL SUPPLY & AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 16, Parsee Bazaar St., Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DEMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4 of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. is LOST at Ahmedabad.
Reward of Rupees 5, will be granted to those who will either send or bring the same to the Undersigned at the undermentioned destination.
RAVCHUND DAYABHAI,
Javeri Wada, Kothari Pole,
Ahmedabad.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 21 and 21-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1902.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSEDfrom the 10th to 24th April 1902., both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No, 108 OF 1899.
AMICHAND PANALAL of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
PARASHRAMRAO SHRINIVASRAO PRATINIDHI and LAKSHMIBAISAHEB PRATINIDHI his wife .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's old Nos. 245 and 289, Collector's new Nos. 1947 and 2026 old Survey Nos. 2 and 3, and New Survey No 15-7417, situate lying and being on the south side of Khetwady Main Road, at Khetwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house erected thereon and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D, No. 1592 (5) street No. 32 (a) all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Vurjeevandass Madhavdass, on or towards the South by the property of Nandbai Anandrao Phale on or towards the east by the property of Vandurang Raghoba and on or towards the West by a private road constructed by Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and Hurkisandas Narottumdas and are in the occupation of the said Luxmibaisaheb and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of February 1902.
A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
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WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
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We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
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Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
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DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
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1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
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	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
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Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... „	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year 5	
„ 6 Months.....4½	
„ 3 Months.....4	

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.
E. REY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no sum less than 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.
Catalogues on application.
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Makoond Goojar Street, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady Lane, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Vithaldass Goculdass, consisting of a quantity of tools and implements for making gold and silver wire, and embroidery.

SALE OF PRINTED GOODS AT MOOLJEE JETHA CLOTH MARKET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jetha Market, the stock-in-trade belonging to the estate of the late Keesowjee Mudonjee, consisting of a large quantity of coloured prints and gazapaar, loose as well as in cases.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plateware, rubber tyred victoria, cabriolette, bay waler horse, harness, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of J. S. W. MILNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF WHITE BORDERED NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Gocaldas Sewji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Churchill and Hoosein—

Ex. s.s. Stanley Hall.

P. 119 C. H. out of 2-15—5 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. City of Lucknow.

P 119 C.H. out of 16 3-—14 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks 39 inches No. 8800.

P. 119 C.H. out of 39-15—14 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. Aston Hall.

P. 119 C. H. 45-60—15 cases, each 126 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8800.

210 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, Nos. 8250 and 9800.

The above goods have been found on survey to be short of the stamped lengths of 22 yards.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Carnac Road, east of Fort, and at Marcha Bhat, Mori Road, and Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 615 of 1898.

Abdul Kadir and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Fakrudin Ali Mahomed and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1902, and by order of H. A. H. Payne, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the said suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days on the several premises and subject to certain conditions of sale the following several immoveable properties :—

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants in the said suit in all those two pieces of Fazendari Land now made into one with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate in Hussen Khan Khalifa Street, or Carnac Road, in the town and island of Bombay which said two pieces of land admeasure in all 81 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded on the east by the property of Nasoree Jeena Rahiman, on the west by the property of Bai Rachmal, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the property of ——, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 571, Street Nos. 198-200.

LOT No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p. m.

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land with the messuage, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the Road called Marcha Bhat at Mahim, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the house of Hamoo and Rena Mangabai and partly by vacant Fazendari ground, on the south by the Mori Road, on the east by the house of Merwanjee Cooverjee, and on the west by the house of Mangabai, which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6003, Street No. 478.

SECONDLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing on it, situate on the Mori Road, at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Bhagoobai, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. , Street No. .

LOT No. 3.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage or shed built thereon, situate on the Lady Jamsetjee Road, at Upper Mahim, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sharpuree—— on the west by the property of Jan ——Antone, on the north by the property of Abdul Rahiman Dawodalla and on the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No.——Street No.——.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, & Moos, Solicitors for the Receiver, or of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1902. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER WATCHES SET WITH DIAMOND, BY MCCABE AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remaining Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, emerald, and ruby rings, diamond necklaces, brilliant and emerald bracelet, large and small emerald earrings brilliant earrings, repeater gold watches set with full diamonds on sides by McCabe and others, &c.

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart with powerful grey Australian mare and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATUNGA.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Anna Dominga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Gart called Bombiem, situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old No. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3982 and 3984, bearing old Survey No. 347 new No. 1476, together, with the messuages of dwelling-houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. Nos. 4329, 4326 4328, 4329, and 4330 and Street Nos. 656, 657, 658, 659, and 196 and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Alreo and Dominga Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Dominga Miranda and her tenants.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey No. 1, 2, 3-786, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subedhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to Single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including dyes per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	1
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-8	= — 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	2100 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108	= ..
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	84 5-8	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16	= — 1-16
Do New York	53 7-8	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 15 1-2	= — 1
Do New York	4 87 7-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= ..
" Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	= ..
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8 "	= + 1-8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 42 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-8. April-May. Business done. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 3-4. April-May. Business done. Tone firmer.

Linseed 53 1-2. April-May. Sellers Tone quiet.

White Karachi wheat, 28 3-4. April-May. Sellers.

Red Karachi wheat, 28 1-2. April-May. Sellers.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000 bales. Surats 50. Imports nil. Spot 5,plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·56	4·56	4·56	4·39	4·29
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Do. to Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	9 3-16
Futures, month of July	8·93 plus 5
Do. do. Oct.	8·16 plus 4

Arrivals.—"Nubia," "R. Rabattino."

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 7th April 1902 :—

Cotton	12,338 bales.
Wheat	14,445 cwts.
Linseed	29,057 "
Rapeseed	47,535 "
Gingellyseed	3,692 "
Poppyseed	2,802 "
Groundnuts	189 "
Castorseed	11,349 "
Rice	20,358 "
Myrabolams	11,719 "
Cottonseed	9,306 "

Imports of Treasure, ex s. s. "Arabia," from London. Silver Bullion, Rs. 5,21,252.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 8,

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	.....	131
Shanghai	30 "	"	178
Japan	30 "	"	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-5
1st Settlement	97-5

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 27th March	7 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd April	6 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th Febry.	8 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	...	9 9 6
Forward, May ...	...	9 9 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6 to 6 6
Do. Forward, May...		4 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	12
Do. Forward May...		6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	...	S 13
Forward, May ...	...	S 11 to S 12

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	...	28
Forward, May ...	...	29

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths,	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	156	151	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	167	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	173	167	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	189	183	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	176	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	191	185	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	196	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	191	185	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	218	...	212	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	210	do.
Westerns	...	...	190	do.

Cotton—Tone firm.

SHARES—Transactions reported.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,240
New Bear Press	"	547 1-2
Tapti Valley shares	"	417 1-2

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Tuesday.—The depression in Upper India yesterday has broken up in the hills and has given light to moderate rain in Kashmir and the West Himalayas and sub Himalayas. The depression in the Gangetic Plain has advanced eastwards into Chota Nagpur and has given light showers in the Gangetic Plain. Sonemarg, Mussowree, Chakrata, and Debra Dun have received one inch, Srinagar, Murree, Simla, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Umballa, and Roorkee half an inch. A few scattered showers have occurred in other parts of the country, amounts of about half an inch being reported by Mergui, Mymensing and Mysore. A fresh depression has formed over Rajputana but is up to the present unimportant.

The depression in Chota Nagpur will probably give thunderstorms in North East India during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi and a brisk fall in Sind, Central India, Berar and at Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

The day temperature is cooler than usual in many places, while the nights are more or less hot. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Ahmedabad to 83° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 62° at Lahore to 82° at Goa.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi and Cochin.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 12th April, 1902 :—

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3-5 p. m. Course No. 9—9·6 miles.

Tomtit class Race—Start at 3-10 p. m. Course Special—From Committee vessel, round south Karanja buoy, leaving it to port, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of Course—11·1 miles.

Yacht's Handicap (class B) Race—Start at 3-21 p.m. Course same as for Tomtit Class Race.

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-25 p.m. Course No. 10—12-5 miles.

N.B.—There will be no Markboat with "R" flag on Moorings Buoy, N. E. of Butcher Island.

MR. GALLOWAY WEIR, who has returned to England tells one or two good stories of his experiences and observation. He gives, for instance, quite a refreshing account of Lord Curzon's use of the telephone. The Viceroy grew restive over the persistency with which heads of departments would observe Charles Lamb's habit of coming in late and condoning the offence by going away early. So his Excellency quickly gave orders that the rooms of these gentlemen should be connected with his own by telephone. The result was a revolution in official rectitude, as each Minister and official hurried early to his duties lest the Viceroy should 'ring up' and find the gentleman he wanted absent from the stool of duty. It is good to see Mr. Galloway Weir's eyes twinkle as he tells the story. They seem to say : 'Would not I like to be able to ring up the Laird Advocate in such a way! I'd give him rings!'

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 4 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRAR—March 27, at Coonoor, the wife of W H Farrar Esq. of the American Arcot Mission, Arni North Arcot, of a daughter.

GRAVES—March 29, at Hampton, Coonoor, the wife of Captain D H Graves, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KERR—March 23, at Darbhanga, T S Railway, Margaret Minnie, only child of John and Minnie Kerr, aged 17, months.

SHANNON—March 29, at Badamtam, Darjeeling, Sheila McKerrow, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs Alex Shannon, aged 11 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER Keeps the Mouth Sweet	0 8
CASTOR OIL, TASTELESS Palatable, easily taken	0 8
CASTOR OIL PO MADE Perfumed, Nourishes the Hair	1 0
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER, Kills insect life at once	0 12
CAYENNE and PORT WINE GARGLE For relaxed throats	1 4
CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE Makes pearly White Teeth	1 0
CHEMICAL FOOD, PARRISH'S From the original Recipe	0 1
CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE More effective in many cases	1 12
CHICKEN WINE Nourishing and strengthening	3 0
CHINA CEMENT Will stick anything	0 12
CHLORODYNE For colic, Diarrhœa, &c	0 12
CHOLERA TINCTURE Supplied to Government	1 0

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
OMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-57m., Low water, 5-21m., 5-46s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Second Criminal Sessions.

Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p .m.

Currimbhoy Mills Company, 21 Esplanade Road, 3-30 p. m.

Damodar Luckmidas Mill Company, 21 Esplanade Road, 4 p. m.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March 1902, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,507. Among them the number of new admissions was 370; classified as follows :—Men, 164; women, 113; and children, 148; total, 370. The average daily attendance was 48.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sultan Mahomed Linga, a Mahomedan, a dock labourer, was charged with causing hurt to Abdul Hakim Ibrahim, a shop-keeper, by means of a hatchet. It appears that complainant and accused reside in the same house in Memoowada Road. When accused returned home from work on Monday morning, he was informed by his wife that complainant had behaved in an improper manner towards her the night previous. The accused, on learning this, went to the complainant at his shop in the same street and had there some altercation between them. The accused then went to his room and returned shortly after, armed with a small hatchet and struck complainant several blows about the head, arms and legs. Fortunately none of the wounds were serious. The police aided by several townspeople, managed to disarm and secure the assailant. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but in urged in extenuation of the offence that complainant abused and ill-treated his wife and when he questioned him for his misbehaviour, he (complainant) abused him too. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"TO PROTECT HER REPUTATION."—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Maruti and Nandoo Bhairoo, both mill-hands were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with beating Jankibai, a Hindu widow, by means of a heated iron ladle. The evidence showed that the first accused is the brother of Jankibai and the second accused their cousin. Complainant lived with another woman at Jacob Circle. On the night of the 6th instant, the woman went out and returned home in the following morning. The brother who had been suspecting her of immoral behaviour asked her where she was the whole night. It was alleged that as she could not give a satisfactory explanation of her conduct, he assaulted her and with the assistance of the second accused, branded her on her thighs with a heated iron ladle. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that complainant was a free-agent, and although, no doubt, the accused desired to protect her reputation, yet that was not the way to make her confess her immoral behaviour. The accused were sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment each.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hirjibhoy Rustomji Wadia appeared to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 883, the amount obtained by selling 15 shares of the Empire of India Life Insurance Company, belonging to Dr. E. F. Underwood. Mr. Mirza Huseinkhan, solicitor, and Mr. Welliker pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. On the 12th of March last the complainant gave the shares to the accused, who was a broker, to sell them at Rs. 49 each. The accused disposed them of to one, Mr. Rustomji E. Bharoocha, assistant manager of the Empire of India Life Insurance Company, on the same day; and Mr. Bharoocha passed a cheque of Rs. 883 in the complainant's name on the French Bank after deducting the cost of transferring the shares and of stamps. The cheque was payable to bearer and the accused got it cashed the same day. Though the complainant had called upon the accused frequently to pay the amount he had failed to do so. Besides it was alleged that the accused had told the complainant in presence of certain witnesses, that the money was appropriated by him for his own use. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 700 in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 883 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	10
B Mandvi, Cumbala, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	18	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	23	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	16	10	19
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	60	22	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	11	14
G Mahim and Worli	7	8	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	23
Total	151	102	207
Total plague deaths to date..	111,527	60,567	
Same date last year	60	102	271

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1676, as against 1,902 during the previous week. Of the total number 830 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 79 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,810 which included 698 deaths from plague.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTE ON REVENUE COLLECTIONS. 1901-02.

At the meeting of the Port Trustees held yesterday the following note by the Chairman on Revenue Collections for the official year 1901-02 was submitted for the information of the Board :—

The following statement shows the receipts for the year 1901-02 ending 31st March compared with the Budget Estimate. The figures are not absolutely final, but it is not likely that there will be any change of importance in the final accounts.

	Budget Estimate, 1901-02.	Actuals. 1901-02.
General Account.	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder properties, including land	20,15,000	21,27,000
Prince's and Victoria Dock	25,21,000	27,63,000
Merewether Dry Dock	1,46,000	1,47,000
Interest and Miscellaneous	98,000	1,22,000
	48,13,000	51,59,000
Port Department	1,25,000	2,06,000
Pilotage account	1,80,000	1,96,000
Total Rs.	55,78,000	55,61,000

In framing the Budget Estimate in February 1901 it was considered that following a somewhat more favourable season some improvement in the Foreign Export Trade might be taken credit for, and on the other hand, that allowance should be made for a decrease in the Coasting Imports (Rice).

Both these anticipations proved correct, but the actual increase in Foreign Exports (Seeds, Cotton, Twist and Yarn) was larger than it was deemed safe to estimate for, with the result that the aggregate actual receipts were better than the estimate by Rs. 3,83,000 or rather, more than 7 per cent.

The revenue is the largest yet earned, and compares with the previous five years as follows :—1896-97, Rs. 45,62,000 ; 1897-98, Rs. 45,98 000 ; 1898-99, Rs. 52,15,000 ; 1899-00, Rs. 53,39,00 ; 1900-01, Rs. 52,37,000 ; 1901-02, Rs. 55,61 000 ;

BUNDER PROPERTIES, INCLUDING LAND.

Under this head the total receipts were Rs. 2127,000 or Rs. 82,000 in excess of the Budget, of which Rs. 27,000 was in receipts from ground rents and Rs. 24,000 in warehouse rents. The total receipts compare as follows with the previous five years :—1896-97 Rs. 18,04,000. 1897-98 Rs. 19,71,000, 1898-99 Rs. 20,17,000, 1899-00 Rs. 20,59,000, 1900-01 Rs. 21,04,000, 1901-02 Rs. 21,27,000.

PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

The revenue from the Wet Docks amounted to Rs. 27,63,000 or Rs. 2,39,000 excess of the estimate, due, already explained, to the increase in the Foreign Export Trade. The imports of grain for the famine districts showed a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, but were still above the average. The receipts compare with those of the previous five years as follows :—Rs. 1896-97, Rs. 22,38,000, 1897-98, Rs. 20,94,000, 1898-99, Rs. 20,27,000, 1899-00, Rs. 27,00,000, 1900-01, Rs. 24,88,000, 1901-02, Rs. 27,63,000.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCKS.

The receipts were Rs. 1,47,000 or Rs. 1,000 more than estimated. The receipts include Rs. 12,000 on account of Military Transports—104 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 416,000 tons were dry docked as against 171 vessels and 464,000 tons in the previous year. The comparison stands :—1896-97, Rs. 1,21,000 ; 1897-98, Rs. 1,20,000 ; 1898-99, Rs. 1,39,000 ; 1899-00, Rs. 35,000 1900-01, Rs. 1,49,000 ; 1901-02, Rs. 1,47,000 ;

INTEREST AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts were better than the estimate by Rs. 24,000 due to interest on current deposits.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

The receipts under this head, comprising principally port dues on vessels, amounted to Rs. 2,06,000 or Rs. 21,000 more than the estimate. Of this amount Rs. 12,000 were in port dues and Rs. 8,000 in the earnings of the Anchor Hoy. The comparison stands :—

1896-97 Rs. 1,63,000, 1897-98 Rs. 1,65,000, 1898-99 Rs. 1,84,000, 1899-00 Rs. 1,87,000, 1900-01 Rs. 1,99,000, 1901-02 Rs. 2,06,000.

PILOTAGE ACCOUNT.

The pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 1,97,000 or Rs. 16,000 more than estimated. The receipts are proportionate to the tonnage of vessels which enter and leave the port in pilotage charge, and compare as follows :—1896-97 Rs. 1,56,000, 1897-98 Rs. 1,57,000, 1898-99 Rs. 1,81,000, 1899-00 Rs. 1,80,000, 1900-01 Rs. 1,99,000, 1901-02 Rs. 1,96,000.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The Trade Statistics for the month of March are not yet available, and the figures can only be given for the 11 months ending 28th February. This will, however, suffice for a general comparison.

The Dock dues on goods and wharfage fees at the Bunders are the best guide to the total volume of trade, and the figures for the 11 months compare with those of the corresponding period in the previous years as follows :—

	1901-02.	1900-01.	Increase.	Dec.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—				
Imports	8,95,000	8,28,000	67,000	.....
Exports	8,41,00	5,71,000	2,75,000	.....
Total	17,36,000	13,99,000	3,42,000	.....
Coasting Trade—				
Imports	4,45,000	5,81,000	.....	1,36,000
Exports	1,85,000	2,14,000	.....	29,000
Total	6,30,00	7,95,000	.....	1,65,000
Total—				
Imports	13,40,000	14,09,000	.....	69,000
Exports	10,26,000	7,85,000	2,41,000	.....
Grand Total	23,67, 00	21,94,00	1,75,000	.....

This table shows at a glance that the increase in receipts during the year was in the Foreign Trade and principally in the Foreign Export Trade.

The statistics of trade for 11 months compare with those of the same period in previous years as follows, the figures in each case being in thousands :—

IMPORTS.

Figures in thousands (000 ommitted).

	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1899-00.	1897-98.
Grain—					
Wheat, tons	103	98	55	53	68
Rice "	273	601	432	151	194
Other Grains, tons	74	145	127	17	70
Total Grain, tons	450	844	614	211	332
Piece-goods, packages	272	214	273	250	254
Sugar, tons	109	111	73	58	93
Iron "	57	47	42	56	66
Machinery, tons	25	21	28	56	30
Glass, packages	33	26	29	24	26
Hardware, packages	35	31	29	24	19
Coal, tons	572	416	388	343	384
Kerosine. Cases	851	879	592	1,609	1,668
Kerosine. Bulk, Gallons	1,561	9,313	3,470	2,289	5,072

EXPORTS.

Figures in thousands (000 ommitted).

Cotton, packages	1,145	581	817	1,035	742
Grain—					
Foreign, tons	45	33	170	442	51
Coasting tons	128	240	204	67	87
Total tons	173	231	374	509	137
Seeds, tons	316	238	368	439	281
Twist and Yarn, pkgs	651	328	533	492	509
Hone dust and meal, tons	39	48	30	22	15
Myrabollams, tons	39	15	34	22	24

There is an improvement in almost every item of both import and export shown in these tables, except grain. The movements of food grains were considerably less than in the previous two years owing to there being less pressure from famine. There was, however, practically no Foreign Export of grain. The improvement in imports of Piece-goods, Coal and Kerosine and in exports of Cotton Seeds, and Twist and Yarn is satisfactory. Iron, Glass and Hardware also show considerable improvement. Machinery imports, though better than last year, are still below the average.

The export of bones, bone dust and metal, though less than in 1900-01, still continues to be considerable. The export of Hides it may be mentioned fell from 2,400,000 in the previous year to 1,00 000.

The improvement in the exports of seeds contributed most to the increase in the receipts from wharfage, but it is satisfactory that a large part of the increase is nevertheless attributable to a general advance under a considerable number of other items, while the decrease in coasting trade, due to less movement of food grains, is scarcely a matter for regret, being a consequence of improvement in the condition of the country.

EXPENDITURE.

The account have not yet been made up, and the expenditure cannot at present be stated with accuracy. The increase in trade necessitated supplementary grants for the increased cost of handling and supervision. The Trustees had further to meet an increase in the Municipal rates due to the reduction of the rebate for collection expenses, &c., from 10 to 5 per cent. The dock channels sited to an unusual extent necessitating increased expenditure on dredging, and the Trustees decided to build from Revenue some new temporary sheds required for the convenience of Trade. Allowing for the several items, it appears probable that the expenditure will exceed the estimates by about a lakh of rupees (2 per cent.), and that the net result of the year's operations will be a surplus of about Rs. 2,40,000, which will be carried to the credit of the Trustees' revenue reserve.

W. C. HUGHES
Chairman.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND.

THE TYRANNY OF LEAGUE LAW.

A SPECIAL Correspondent, of the "Pall Mall Gazette," writes :—There is at the present moment a state of anarchy in the West of Ireland more widespread and more tyrannous than anything that has been known since the days of the Whiteboys or the organized black-guardism that sprang out of the baser phases of the No Rent movement of 1881. It is more tyrannous because it is carried on in the open light of day, and goes on unchecked by the police or the Government. It is not an agitation for reform or for any legislative betterment of the people; but is a mere system of brigandage, under which honest men are robbed of their property and their land parcelled out amongst covetous neighbours, and without a semblance of compensation; intimidation, boycotting and the minor forms of outrage are general, and commercial intercourse is paralyzed.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

All this is the outcome of the establishment of the illegal association called the United Irish League which was formed some three years ago, by Mr. William O'Brien, the chief organizer of the ill-fated "Plan of Campaign" of a dozen years previously. Mr. O'Brien, after marrying and spending several years in semi-retirement in the Mayo hills, got tired of seeing his people grow prosperous and contented under the operation of the Land Purch

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*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1902.

A YEAR'S PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the Municipal Commissioner on the Plague in Bombay for the year ending May 31, 1901, was issued yesterday. It gives rats their due as disseminators of plague germs and disinfectants perhaps more than their due as destructive agents. Beggars come under remark, as it is fully believed they have been a frequent source of infection in the Fort. Captain Lockhart Moore is quoted on the point by the Commissioner. That District Officer found the houses of wealthy natives, who are in the habit of distributing alms, several times infected. The beggars were removed to camps and no plague cases occurred in the houses thereafter. That being so it is remarkable that beggars have been allowed again to become an insufferable nuisance in the Fort and that they appear to have the free run of Crawford Market. District officers seem to be generally impressed with the necessity of removing both rats and beggars. Medical officers vary in their opinions of the value of disinfectants and upon the measures to be taken to combat plague. They are all given fairplay in the report, and the Commissioner allows each officer to have his say. During the year reported upon 19,483 cases were recorded of which 16,210 proved fatal. New measures for the prevention and suppression of plague were introduced in the city in September 1900, based upon the report of the Plague Commission and the Government of India Resolution which followed it. The Commission found that most absurd rumours as to the objects of Government in their plague measures had obtained currency among the people. These misapprehensions and the universal experience that the people of infected places can and will evade measures for dealing with the plague which are distasteful to them, established it as an axiom that it is hopeless to carry out any system of plague administration which runs counter to the feelings, susceptibilities and prejudices of the people. The Commission, therefore, observed that measures which press with severity upon the inhabitants of an infected place, as a whole, or on the friends and relatives of the patient, as distinguished from the patient himself, can never be enforced in the case of a widespread epidemic by the staff available in India. This explains the impression now prevalent that practically nothing is now being done to deal with plague. It is an erroneous impression. Precautions have not been neglected but they have been invariably based on the conviction that coercion is not a practical policy and that much good can be done by persuasion and practical demonstration of the utility of certain measures.

To procedure based on the above principle it was found that the people offered no actual opposition, although in a few instances objections were raised to disinfection. That is not wholly inexplicable for the Commission, with regard to valuable silks and other articles likely to be injured by other form of disinfection, recommended a prolonged exposure for several days to the direct rays of the sun. The relative effects of the two processes may be easily gauged. But beyond a certain amount of obstruction and wordy warfare, in every case, orders were carried out and the people resigned themselves to the inevitable disinfection. The plague staff, it is gratifying to learn, maintained cordial relations with the people who no longer bore any feelings of distrust and dislike towards them. The people have grown accustomed to the presence of the District Officer in their neighbourhood, and have learnt that he is there to assist, not to persecute them. In many cases it is shown that the people appreciate the measures of disinfection and evacuation. The former they have applied for and even carried out themselves and the latter is becoming yearly more popular. Those who can afford to do so now leave their homes on the approach of the epidemic season and live in the suburbs until the decline of plague sets in. It is further found that owing to the regular annual recurrence of plague, there is now absolutely no panic. Business, work, pleasure, all proceed just as in ordinary course. Undoubtedly the abolition of compulsory measures had in considerable degree helped to bring about these beneficial results and, perhaps, as the Commissioner suggests, drawn off from plague generally the attention which was at one time so keenly rivetted on it—and which, it may be observed, led to as many people dying of sheer fright as of the plague itself. The supervision of the staff employed on plague duty by Staff Corps officers, who understand the people, their language and customs, is regarded as the probable explanation of the change and doubtless it has done much to promote the feeling of good will and sympathy, now existing between the people and themselves. The marking of houses continues to be disliked and it not infrequently happens that the marks are effaced. As Captain Smith, District Officer of C Ward, in his report remarks, the system has many advantages. The marks are an instant guide to the plague staff in ascertaining houses that are badly infected and are of the greatest assistance to District and Supervising Officers when going their rounds checking and over-looking disinfecting operations. But there is no means in force of preventing their effacement, in default of which, another District Officer, Mr Shakespeare, holds that the plague mark is only an unnecessary expenditure of paint and money.

Fatalism, as the Commissioners stated in their report, is with an Oriental, a formidable obstacle to the recognition of the utility of any plague measures, but it can be and is overcome. What he does resent, and bitterly, is to be obliged to submit to measures, the use of which he does not understand, and of which he is naturally suspicious Strong, sympathetic and respected District Officers, such as the Government of India has sought to select, have done much to remove doubts and suspicions and to secure the co-operation of the leaders of the people. They have taught the people what to expect, and enlightened them as to the mildness of the measures they are required to submit to. The principal measure resorted to was chemical disinfection, and in the majority of cases, the people preferred to wait until the disinfection of their dwellings had been completed and to reoccupy them at once in place of going into camp. The promptitude with which disinfection was carried out formed a noticeable feature amongst the improvements effected in disinfection, and it is stated that only a very small proportion of the houses were disinfected as late as twenty-four hours after death. In reviewing the disinfection work, the Municipal Commissioner states that although officers devoted themselves to attaining the utmost thoroughness and efficiency in the work, as well as to improving and training the staff engaged upon it, and that their endeavours met with very considerable success, it was felt that more Staff Corps officers were wanted for supervising the work. Disinfection is unpopular because of the inconvenience it causes to the people. But the belief in the utility of the measure is growing and many undertake the task of their own free will and of their own initiative The sterilisers at work are favourably reported upon. Dr. Fraser records his opinion that disinfection is likely to prolong the period quiescence of the disease by reasons of the large destruction of plague bacilli and that the epidemic of the following year, if combated by chemical disinfection alone on these lines, was likely to last over a shorter period in its upwards progress to a maximum point, claiming a smaller number of victims and reaching its acme at a lower level; and that its fall to normal was more than probable to be hastened. He advocates a crusade against rats, but we suppose that will be objected to as contrary to the feelings, susceptibilities and prejudices of the people and will not be likely to be adopted. Dr. O'Brien is also a firm believer in disinfection. But Dr. Patrick condemns it as not only useless but actually harmful inasmuch as it withdraws the attention of the public and of the executive from the possibility of adopting measures of permanent value for the sanitary state of the city. And he lays it down as his final conclusion—one at least, in which we think most people will agree with him—that until the city is so reconstructed that into all its streets and through all its houses sunlight may enter freely and with it fresh air, the conditions favourable to the continuance and spread of plague will remain.

THE RYOT'S WANT OF CASH.

IT is generally recognised and has been especially acknowledged in reference to the last famine that the Indian ryot in times of crop failure nowadays suffers not because of any actual scarcity of food in the country but because of the want of means to purchase it. The railways have put an end to any fear of there not being grain enough to feed the people but the difficulty is to place it within the reach of a moneyless peasantry. The habits of the people, and a lack of foresight in more prosperous times coupled with the demands of Government for a cash revenue make the position of the ryot the more difficult. To supply the want of money at periods when it is urgently required the ryot has to apply to the sowcar who lends at exorbitant interest and by repeated borrowings for one purpose or another the agriculturist arrives at the condition of hopeless indebtedness of which we have recently heard so much. It is to make some attempt to relieve the financial poverty of the ryot without placing upon him an excessive burden of interest that schemes for rural banks are being proposed. The Viceroy in his speech on the Budget declared that it is the intention of Government to establish agricultural banks in the country though he was not sanguine that much good would result from them. This is not quite the spirit in which to launch any kind of a scheme; but it may be said at once that rural banks will prosper or fail according to how they are managed and to how the ryot takes to them. In regard to the proposal to start Co-operative Credit Associations in the districts, Sir C. Elliot has indicated the difficulty of obtaining capital and another writer in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" for April reminds us of Thackeray's remarks when an impecunious friend spoke of a mutual "Hand-in-Hand" Society. "I quite see," said the author of "Vanity Fair," "the members have nothing, and they lend it to one another." That, however, is merely by way of reducing the idea to an absurdity. The reality is that each of the members may contribute small amounts, but at the best the capital so raised can only be useful within very narrow limits. The local money-lender is not likely to come to the aid of such Associations, at any rate in the beginning. While he can still command high rates of interest for direct advances to the cultivators he is not likely to be so magnanimous as to be content with the low return which a Co-operative Association could offer for his capital. Against an association whose usefulness is circumscribed by smallness of capital the sowcar can always compete without much sacrifice of his traditional compensation. To begin with, therefore, it seems clear that Government must assist the Co-operative Associations if they are to be of any use at all. With that initial aid and proper provision for management there is no reason why they should not prosper sufficiently to alter the ideas of the village money-lender on the subject of legitimate interest and induce him to invest his money in a fund which offers a reasonable dividend.

The Agricultural Bank is, however, but one method of relieving the financial necessities of the ryot. The critics who ceaselessly declare in effect that the withering of the crops in seasons of drought is the direct result of British administration and who never cease to assert that the sole cause of the Indian peasant's impoverishment is the extent of the revenue demand, have other remedies. They have requested that an inquiry into the condition of the ryot should be made by an exhaustive investigation in the villages. But the result of such an inquiry is scarcely likely to be satisfactory to one set of disputants on the ryot's position or the other. It might or it might not prove a great many things, but "Rusticus" in the "Asiatic Quarterly" suggests a possible result which could not be received as satisfactory. This writer assumes that it is not possible for the actual cultivating peasant under any possible system to directly discharge his cash liabilities to Government. That appears to be a very large assumption. An inquiry such as is suggested, he observes, might show that the prosperity of Bengal was attributable to the nature of the land revenue system. "Almost alone in British India," he adds, "the old provinces in this Lieutenancy raise their share of the rent from middlemen and the actual cultivators spared the trouble and anxiety involved in the office of Malguzar." Now, in the Bombay Presidency, it is the middleman who is the cause of a great deal of the trouble. It is to the middleman that the Bombay ryot is heavily indebted and it was to get him out of the clutches of the middleman that recent land legislation was devised. The sowcar, as we know him in this Presidency, is often an expropriating force, but where he remained a mere landlord and the ryot remained in effect his tenant at will the alternative to the amendment of the Land Revenue Code was to recognise the middleman as he actually was. In Bengal this appears to have been done, but in Bombay the suggestion had only to be made to be scouted by the agriculturists themselves. The cultivator, no matter how heavily he had mortgaged his holding, declined to consider that anybody, apart from himself and the Sirkar, had rights of ownership in the land which he tilled. The Government supported him in that by refusing to recognise the middlemen in their revenue records and in pursuance of that policy, passed the Act which on terms, assures a cultivator the possession of his holding practically in perpetuity. It would be much less troublesome for Government to always look to a capitalist landlord class for their revenue, but a policy on those lines would be altogether opposed to the traditional sentiment of the peasantry. And in Indian affairs we are continually being told that we must do nothing which would interfere with or violate the prejudices, customs and habits of the people.

INDIAN OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

WE wonder when the authorities concerned will go closely into the question of the expenses of Military officers in India. It cannot be denied that in the case of young officers in particular, the solution of the problem of how to make both ends meet is becoming increasingly difficult. Although there is an apparent desire on the part of the authorities to reduce expenses as much as possible, practically nothing has been done in the matter, and the majority of subalterns, even with the sternest self-denial, find themselves in a state of pecuniary indebtedness. The subaltern is, in a word, unfairly hampered with expenses. There are many which might reasonably be curtailed House rent, for instance, is one of them. The hardship of house rent is one that has been admitted by the Government of India by the grant of Presidency allowance. House rent in most stations in India is becoming excessive, if not prohibitive to the young officer, who very often has to spend over a third of his pay before obtaining a house suitable to his rank. A fair and reasonable arrangement would be for the authorities to fix a certain percentage of his pay as a limit of what he can be expected to pay for house rent, and to give him compensation when a suitable house cannot be obtained for this sum. Such a concession would go far to assist the subaltern to live on his pay in India.

THE Freightship Olympia, is expected to arrive at Bombay from England on the 10th inst., with 162 men, 40 women, and 4 children.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 22nd February amounted to Rs. 4,493, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 82. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd February were Rs. 30,553, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 724.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd February amounted to Rs. 30,253, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 17,946. The total earnings from 1st January were Rs. 2,05,950, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,02,108.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a Post Office sorter named Goorooda Devi, employed on the railway line between Bhusawal and Bombay, was convicted of theft of two sample packages of tea in their transit from Calcutta to Bombay, and of secreting them in a box of vegetables. The accused was tried on Saturday last before the Chief Justice and a common jury, who by eight to one found him not guilty. The Chief Justice did not accept the verdict and ordered a retrial, which resulted in a conviction on both charges. His lordship, taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury to mercy sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE following dates have been fixed in connection with the return of troops which have been taking part in the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade:—The headquarters and wing of the 27th Punjab Infantry left Darya Khan on Thursday, and were to arrive at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 4th instant, the 32nd Pioneers were to leave Darya Khan on the 4th evening and arrive at Jhelum on the 5th; No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers, leave Khushalgarh and arrive at Rawalpindi on the 7th; No 6 Company Bengal Sappers leave Khushalgarh on the 8th, halt at Rawalpindi for three days, and leave on the 12th for Roorkeee; Nos. 1 and 5 Companies, Madras Sappers, leave Khushalgarh on the 10th for Bangalore; the 28th Bombay Pioneers leave Khushalgarh on the 14th for Quetta.

THE Universities Commission sat for the first time in Allahabad on Friday morning. Mr. Orange, the Director-General of Education, who joined the Commission at Calcutta, was present. Mr. Justice Knox, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was the first witness. Among other things he proposed that a teaching University should be created in Allahabad for the purpose of training students for the more advanced degrees. Each affiliated College would have hostels at Allahabad, to which their students would be sent after preliminary training, and thus a connection between the outlying Colleges and the University would be kept up. Mr. Justice Knox was not in favour of erecting the Muir Central College into a teaching University.

THE Armour Canning Company of Chicago, has signed a contract for the supply of 2,800,000lb. of beef to the British Government.

THE s. s. Atbara was awarded by Mr. Justice Barnes £4,600 for towing the Eleanor 12,500 miles, and thereby salving property worth £28,500.

IT is said that snuffing is coming in again, and the King and Lord Rosebery are mentioned among other well-known people who have become devotees.

MITHRIDATES.

A STUDY ON RACINE.

TRAGEDY is born of the genius of music. It saw light in the land of Homer. A most classic, beautiful and seductive race were the Greeks. Bred in the constant contemplation of plastic beauty, their very climate, the clear sky above them, the fragrant air around, all breathed unruffled serenity. Greece and Gaul go together. Attic wit and Gallic buffoonery are allied. Aristophanes sneers. Rabelais scouts. The dramatic art rose to the highest pitch of idealism in Greece. It was not more or less the exact imitation of the accidents of life, but the intensity of the idea which Æschylus or Sophocles sought to stamp upon the minds of the spectators. Theirs was a conventional school. Was it a positive occurrence? It was the hidden sense of it they sought to unveil, the meaning and moral of events they sought to explain. The elegant and refined taste of Racine led him towards the Greeks. There was nothing that was not conventional in the days of Louis XIV. The court, the country, the dress, the manners, the language even to love-making was conventional. French society interested itself largely in the State of the stage.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The Theatre Francais was the rendezvous of "tout le bel air," says Mme. de Sevigne. This action and re-action between the public and the performers, tended to establish the ideal, as opposed to the natural drama in France The idealism of Greece has the charm of classic correctness. It is the Venus de Medici of Cleomenes. The ideal in France has the faux air of a Parisian poseuse. It is Pauline Buonaparte artistically adored by Canova and enthroned as Venus Vincitrix in the sumptuous halls of the Borghese Palace.

The Mithridatic wars furnish a fine piece of Roman history. Rome was near perishing just then. The Social and the Civil Wars had caused implacable enmities at home. Affairs were neglected abroad. This left Mithridates to follow up his victories, to breathe after his defeats. Pride and pleasure led to the fall of Antiochus and of Tigranes. Through fear fell Philip, Perseus and Jugurtha. But Mithridates was a magnanimous king. A wounded lion, he looked to his scars, and they exasperated him the more when he was overtaken by reverses. These went to make the glory of three of the greatest Captains of Rome: Sulla, Lucullus and Pompey. It was this last who by a night surprise had defeated him. For forty years this indefatigable warrior was balancing the destiny of an uncertain world between himself and Rome.

Nothing was too great for his enterprise. If it proved abortive, he would end his life worthy of the great Cyrus from whom he traced descent and bury himself under the ruins of his empire rather than live obscure and unknown. It was not beyond his hopes and his audacity to lead his troops to the foot of the capitol. "Attaquons dans leurs murs ces conquerants si fiers" exclaims he. It is Hannibal's prediction of the conquest of the Romans in Rome that fires him. "Jamais on ne vaincra les Romains que dans Rome." It is a mighty speech, a model of French eloquence, befitting a mighty soldier that Mithridates addresses to his sons Xiphares and Pharnace, the one faithful, the other faithless, to stir their spirits up.

The French drama indulges in tedious deliveries and it is by rests, pauses, sudden bursts, and gliding over long recitals with graceful negligence that an actor of genius saves the poet from public disfavour. Racine rises to the majestic in his portrait of this born enemy of Rome. His great courage, his crafty finesse, his untiring resistance, and the suspicious and jealousies so natural to him, and which cost the life of so many of his mistresses, stand out clearly. Despite the weight of years he is consumed by his passion for Monime. She is a lovely Greek of that type of beauty and grace suggested by the celebrated marble of Praxiteles, warming into flesh and descending from its pedestal to tread life's paths. There have been figures in history since the great King of Pontus reigned to remind us of him and his Monime. In the great Council Hall of the Ducal Palace at Venice hang the portraits of the Doges. A black veil with an inscription marks the place where should have stood the portrait of the hoary Doge Marino Faliero. His dogaresse was a young maiden as charming as Monime on whom a slight had been put which led to his conspiring against the Republic. While Don Carlos of Spain panted for the joyful hour to murmur at Elizabeth of Valois feet his fervent love, a new desire stifled the voice of nature in the heart of his father Philip II, who at the altar consecrated the theft of his son's destined bride.

RACINE'S DRAMA.

The first act opens with Xiphares saying to Arbate his father's confidant "Rome en effet triomphe et Mithridate est mort." The base Pharnace presses his suit on Monime directly he hears his father is no more. She detests him and flies to Xiphares, her affianced—a pretty fiction by the way, the license of the poet—to save her from a hymen more cruel than death. "A Queen in name but a captive in reality with guards and garrison for maids of honour, a widow without having had a husband, what unlucky star must I have been born under!" laments she. "You do not yet know all your misfortunes" returns the other, "I am guilty of loving you." This touches her when the unexpected arrival of Mithridates is suddenly announced. "Adieu, Prince! Quelle nouvelle!" says she. Hope had hardly dawned on the secret love of the two when it had to give place to an unlooked for fear. The situation is highly dramatic. The abrupt arrival of the King is quite in keeping with his character. A close vulpine nature, all eyes and ears, he is ever awake. He worms out of Monime how in welcoming a mother Xiphares lost a bride. He then descends to the artifice of authorising their wedding. He feigns, he caresses but Xiphares sees through it all, and tells Monime he has been betrayed and is lost. "I should however die content if I could pierce the heart of the traitor." "Strike," said she, "I have done it all. It was his address that duped me." "Quoi, Madame! C'est vous. You the beautiful cause of my misfortune! What more do I want? I die glorious and true."

The incensed old Monarch gives vent to his feelings in a touching soliloquy in the fourth act. It cuts him sore to see that the wife and the son he loves best should fall victims to his vengeance. "O Monime! O mon fils! Inutile Courroux? "Et vous heureux Romains, quel triomphe pour vous! Better by far had I guarded this heart already frozen by the frost of years from being consumed by a too ardent passion." Word is brought to him that not only are the troops up in arms, but that the Romans are at the palace gates incited by Pharnace. Ere he goes to fight them, he orders poison to be administered to Monime. Overwhelmed by the Roman cohorts he plunges the sword into his bosom to save himself from falling alive into the enemies hands. Suddenly loud cries are heard. It is Xiphares who has put the Romans to flight. "Do not give the poison to Monime and summon her and Xiphares to me," is the dying Monarch's mandate. The denouement sees the two lovers joined. They are both in tears to see his end near 'Live on' say they, "Vivez pour triompher d'un ennemi vaincu—" "It is all over and I have lived. "Je sens que je me meurs. Approchez-vous mon fils, "Dans cet embrassement dont la douceur me flatte, "Venez et recevez l'ame de Mithridate!"

When reading Racine, one must not think of Shakespeare, or his enjoyment will be marred. Shakespeare incarnates all nature. He is so huge a genius that even the divine Goethe calls him a remote Star. "Die Sterne, die begehrt man nicht, "man freut sich ihrer Pracht." The real over flows in him. Everywhere there is life. And yet the human mind has greater need of the ideal than of the real.

THE END OF MITHRIDATES.

For so valiant a monarch the end of Mithridates is both simple and grand. Nothing undid the kings who had fought Rome more than their desire for peace. In wishing to get themselves out of the perils of their own creation, they lost sympathy with the people who shared them. Mithridates had declared himself the enemy of Rome and remained so to the last. He had shaken her might and had he proved a victor to the end, the great Turk would not have lorded it on the Bosphorus to-day, nor the Huns and Tartars made their way into Europe. Rome's influence proved as destructive in the East as it was constructive in the West.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.
4th April 1902.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SPIONKOP DESPATCH.

RECENT BOER LOSSES.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

ACQUITTAL OF KRITZINGER.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Mr. Brodrick publishes all the papers accompanying Lord Roberts' Spionkop despatch.

Lord Kitchener's weekly report states that 23 Boers have been killed or wounded and 138 made prisoners or surrendered.

Commandant Erasmus was killed at Boschhof.

In yesterday's statement by the President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines please read 1,635 stamps and £2,697,173 as taken by the Boer Government.

Lord Kitchener telegraphed yesterday that Kritzinger has been acquitted and will now be treated as an ordinary prisoner of war.

[It will be remembered that Commandant Kritzinger was captured in remarkable circumstances. After an ineffectual attempt to cross a block house line he returned several times within the line of fire to rescue a wounded comrade and was ultimately shot and captured. Kritzinger had given much trouble in Cape Colony and on recovering from his wounds he was put upon his trial on charges of arson, murder of natives and train wrecking. It was proved that he was not a Cape Rebel but a Free Stater, and he denied that he was guilty of the charges brought against him. Any cases of farm burning or shooting of native scouts that could be attributed to him, he pleaded, were legitimate acts of war, carried out on the orders of his superior officers. His trial was postponed from time to time and when the circumstances of his capture became known, powerful appeals were made from many quarters on his behalf. The capture and release of Lord Methuen by General Delarey suggested the idea of an arrangement between the Government and the Boer Leaders in regard to the fate of Kritzinger, but while the British Government denied that they could entertain such a suggestion it was at least a coincidence that on the day when the release of Lord Methuen was announced Mr. Brodrick answering a question as to the date fixed for the trial of Kritzinger, or whether it was proposed that this officer should be exchanged as a prisoner of war for Lord Methuen stated that the trial was postponed, as the evidence was not complete. Mr. Healy then asked :—Will the English Government be as equally magnanimous, as Delarey and release Kritzinger? To this query no answer was given. The absence of a reply may have indicated to the friends of the Boers that there was still hope for the prisoner, but at any rate there will be general satisfaction that Kritzinger has not been found guilty of offences which would have sullied his reputation as a military leader.]

THE SECOND CEYLON CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

The 2nd Ceylon Contingent for South Africa leaves on the 20th instant.

The Contingent will be attached to a regular battalion of Lord Kitchener's selection.

Those from India who intend to join it are to arrive at Colombo at their own expense before the 16th instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The official return shows that the Volunteers have increased 8,472 in the first year (sic).

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said he was unable to fix a date for the Budget, and unable to give any information regarding the peace negotiations.

TRADE RETURNS.

The Imports and Exports of Great Britain in March, show a decrease of 5½ millions and 2¾ millions respectively. This arises largely from last year's anticipations of the new duties.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ALBANIA.

PORTE AND THE POWERS.

A fresh Circular issued by the Porte to the Powers describes the Albanian disturbances in Macedonia as purely local and expresses confidence that order will be restored shortly.

THE FOOTBALL DISASTER.

TWENTY-TWO DEATHS.

Twenty-two deaths have now taken place from the Glasgow football disaster, and it is stated that the injured number 250.

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE MOSCOW POLICE CHIEF.

A third attempt has been made on the life of the Chief of the Police at Moscow by a rusticated student, who attempted to stab him.

It is believed that a widespread conspiracy is on foot.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM UNITED STATES.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Washington House of Representatives have passed the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

THE COMING BUDGET.

ARTICLES LIKELY TO BE TAXED.

Apparently in view of the coming Budget the Customs have begun refusing free entries to bonded warehouses for unreported goods.

The rejection of butter, oil and glass has caused great excitement in northern ports, where the duties on oil and timber are considered inevitable.

It is also reported there is a pending increase in the sugar duty.

THE CORONATION.

A COLONIAL DEMONSTRATION.

A scheme is on foot in Colonial circles for a great and essentially a Colonial demonstration in connection with the Coronation in the shape of an impressive ceremony in the Albert Hall, where an address will be presented to the King in the presence of the Queen and other Royalties by all the Colonials then in London.

The function will take the form of a splendid Colonial durbar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MAJOR MARCHAND IN RUSSIA.

ENTERTAINED BY THE TSAR.

LONDON, APRIL 8

The Tsar entertained Major Marchand at luncheon yesterday and after he attended the anniversary festival of the Horse Guards Regiment the Minister of War entertained him.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The "Times" again dwells upon the serious situation in Ireland and urges the suppression of the League.

[News later than the mail, dated London, March 22nd, states :—The British Cabinet has decided in view of the terrorism which is being exercised over parts of Ireland by the United Irish League, to enforce portions of "The Crimes Act."]

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

SATISFACTORY TRIALS.

The first British submarine boat designed for keeping six hours in deep sea made her trials on Sunday and worked admirably.

STEAMER ASHORE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The steamer Knight Bachelor, 6,394 tons, Captain W. Prain, while going down the river yesterday in charge of Pilot W. H. Ridler, ran ashore at Falta Point but was towed off this morning. The extent of the damage done is not known.

MR. RHODES' WILL.

THE SIMPLICITY OF COLLEGE AUTHORITIES.

THE GERMAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states that public attention is still absorbed in contemplating the provisions of Rhodes' will. The huge sums with which it deals and the spirit of munificence which permeates it are universally remarked upon.

The Testator has one semi-humorous hit at the simplicity of the academical mind in mundane affairs. The bequest to Oriel contains the following sentence: "As College authorities live secluded from the world and are like children in commercial matters I request them to consult my trustees regarding the investment of their funds."

The will goes on to express "strong opinion in favour of the residential university system.

I learn that the German scholarships left by the recent codicil are in recognition of the compliment paid to England by the German Emperor in causing English instruction be made compulsory in German schools.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

NATIVE POLICEMEN TO BE RETIRED.

Osman Ali, the police Daroga, who was intimately mixed up in the notorious Noakhali case over which Mr. Pennell was dismissed from the Civil Service, has been acquitted by the Special Magistrate appointed to try him.

The Government of Bengal, however, have moved the High Court for his rearrest and retrial.

The application has been granted.

MODIFIED CONSCRIPTION.

A NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabing from London yesterday, says :—The Duke of Wellington announces the formation of a National Service League, the energies of which are to be devoted to establishing the principle of compulsory training for the national defence of Naval and Military.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

INVITATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The New York Chamber of Commerce proposes inviting the Prince of Wales to be present at the opening of the Chamber's new buildings in August.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE BY MAHSUDS.

EIGHT MEN KILLED, THREE WOUNDED.

SIMLA, APRIL, 8.

The party ambuscaded yesterday consisted of fifteen men of whom seven of 27th Punjab Infantry and one of the 5th Punjab Cavalry were killed besides three sepoys wounded and eight rifles carried off.

It is believed that the offenders are Mashud marauders from Birmal and the Jirga are much incensed declaring that it is an attempt on the part of the minority to upset the arrangement just concluded with the Government of India.

They have sent out parties in all directions to aid in the capture of the culprits.

DR. JOHN POLLEN.

Dr. John Pollen, who will attend the Coronation at Home with the Native guests of the Government, will probably pay a short visit to Simla.

RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Rain, which will do an immense amount of good, fell in Northern India on Monday night and Tuesday morning; Debradun, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Sonermarg and Srinagar receiving nearly one inch each; Murree, Simla, Umballa, Roorkee and Rawalpindi, half an inch each; and showers extending down the country as far as Bareilly.

MODEL DWELLINGS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

This morning the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal opened the first model dwellings for working classes ever constructed in Calcutta. The building will accommodate 500 persons and is constructed on modern scientific principles.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality announces that the Corporation is purchasing a large plot in sanitary busti land for the purpose of erecting similar buildings.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

MISSION TO INDIA.

MADRAS APRIL. 7.

The Marquis de Bartigue de Fontaineu has arrived at Pondicherry on a scientific mission connected with Brahminism and other religions. He intends spending ten months in India.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

There is a word in Liddell and Scott which occupies some six lines, of that immortal work, and which, when it is all finished, means being interpreted (I quote from memory), "a dish containing fish, flesh etc." There was seen at the Royalty Theatre on Monday Hystero-medico-eroto-physio-Psych-theologico anything else you please-o, and that means, being interpreted, "The New Idol," translated from the French of Francois de Curel, and played for the edification of the Moplahs of the Stage Society. The programme in itself is quaint. Why are all the Male Personages deprived of their "Misters" except Mr. Harvey Long under whose direction the play was produced? But the play itself, dear! dear! There is a biologist who has a wife and there is a soulful-eyed psychologist who, having none of his own, has a fancy for the biologist's. The said biologist gets into trouble by inoculating hopless paralytics with cancer. It is of course, a trifle that medical science has not yet discovered the wherewithal. Among others he inoculates a pious little novice whom he had thought dying of consumption. Whether it was the inoculation, as he thought, or the Holy Water, as she thought, which worked the miracle, it is impossible to say, but the inconvenient novice recovered from her consumption, bringing paroxysms of remorse on the man of science, in addition to the title of "murderer," from his wife. By way of setting things to rights he inoculates himself, and goes and tells his friend the psychologist in glowing parables. Friend psychologist is dense to a degree one would hardly expect in one who professes to study an entity in whose existence he doesn't believe, and fails to discover that Albert Donnat is his own victim. The wife, who has been hiding "behind the arras" (is not the Stage Society sufficiently "emancipated" to dispense with such a threadbare convention?), displays more acumen. "It is hisself," she shrieks, rushing across the stage: "I am going to my husband." But it understood that she didn't like him much till there was a prospect of losing him—which at least brings us into a human atmosphere. In Act III. husband and wife are reconciled, though it takes twenty minute's lowing by the latter to achieve this result, and then the novice, who has discovered what has been done to her, enters and expresses her entire consent, and the play ends with a gruesome sense of what is to follow.

French dramatic art is at present running in the direction of the laboratory and the operating room, we know. Various unsavoury "problems" are the commonplaces of the unlicensed stage. But one can really discover no reason why "The New Idol" should be kept for the delectation of the Stage Society except that no one else would care to go and see it. If caviare were sixpence a pot, or oysters twopence a dozen, but few people would eat caviare or oysters, perhaps. The play is a miracle of grandiloquent commonplace. The deduction of God from the marvels of Nature, for instance, is not exactly new; but the way in which Dr. Albert Donnat puts the Almighty on the head is simply heroic—or rather his works, for he is good enough to say that, although he cannot believe in Him, he is mightily pleased with all He has done. One would suppose that the moral of the piece is to be found in the fact that the unbelieving man of science and the devout little novice arrive by different roads to the same glory of self-sacrifice, but it takes an interminable procession of words to bring us to that point. The play is wonderfully sentimental, and wonderfully French—though not too French there is nothing to bring the blush to the cheek of innocence Even the undoing of a bodice for purposes of auscultation takes place behind a screen. It is likewise wonderfully, supremely, transcendentally dull. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith and Mr. Norman McKinnel were the biologist and psychologist respectively, and each played with a quiet restraint and naturalness worthy of all praise; Miss Mabel Beardsley was effective in a small part and Miss Agnes Verity was very sweet and childlike as Antoinette, the novice. Miss Keith Wakeman as the wife—well, God made her, therefore let her pass for a woman—off the stage. On it——? At the attenuated humour of Mr. Caleb Porter as Denis, servant to the psychologist, the Moplahs laughed heartily, poor souls! Even for that small relief they gave much thanks. The whole thing was neatly summed up in the weary words of a departing member of the audience: "After this I want a good dose of Dan Leno."

The second exhibition, under the new manager, shows this gallery faithful to its old tradition. It relies, mainly, on the works of the great French painters of romantic landscape. They have not, indeed, the walls to themselves. Mixed with the Corots, Dupres, Harpignies, we come on Dutch masters, like Mauve, Mesdog, Maris, and Israels, and on certain English painters whose canvases are in key with the Continentals. These latter are mainly Messrs. Priestman, Peppercorn, and Mark Fisher. Of course, the French pictures are the main attraction, and the three fine Corots the gems of the little collection. The larger Corot, "L'Etang de Mortefontaine,' has the place of honour. It shows a tree-covered promontory, with its equal measures of reflection, mirrored in the still surface of the lake. This stretches half across the picture, passing stem after stem of uncertain and dreamy trees in the foreground. It is easy to censure the painter's constant, and almost conventional composition, to complain that—as in "The Willows, No. 30—one half the canvas is dark, the other half light, a division of low-toned trees and colourless sky, or that—as in No. 27—two girls and a cow form no composition at all, being placed at equal distances and having no linear relation. This is always Corot's manner. But here it is accompanied with an enchanting, luminous solemnity of pallid air and a strangely retiring undertone of half-seen meadow-land. A little solitary cloud floats white and high here in the tender edges of the slender tree, and almost shines like the daylight spectre of a gibbous moon. These three Corots would tell by their beauty and poetry in any collection. Harpigny is represented only by small canvas, but they belong to his strong period. No. 15, "The Lake," is perhaps the simplest and most effective. The trees here are first cousins to those of Corot's, but they do not live in the silvery atmosphere of his enchanted land. In "La Ravine," the pine tops come out sharp and clear, rising from the shadowed landscape into a sky above full of white light. If Corot has charm Harpigny has always style. It is strange that the survior of that group of romanticists should be almost academic. There is a fairy-like little peep of Venice, No. 42, in which the Southern strength of Ziem is tempered almost to Barbizon subtlety. J. Maris has a large and broad sketch, No. 14 of a dark windmill, a pile of white cloud, a bank of green mud, a onemasted boat, and a corner of clear water. All is bold and good, but quite uninspired. A pastel by J. F. Millet, a mere study that makes no pretence to be a picture at all, is more nearly uninteresting than one could have conceived possible from the painter. Those Dutch peasant children that we know so well are here again. Israels shows them to us, half way up to their knees in water watching the sailing of a toy boat. The little girl's head and her round, young arm, bare to the elbow, are rendered in their sunburnt simplicity touchingly and well. Of L'Hermitte there are several examples, chiefly pastels. No. 7 is a thoroughly natural and out of door sketch of a few red village houses, some water, half pool and half pond, where girls are washing clothes. The drawing is in his thoroughly sympathetic and healthy style, neither pedantic nor trivial, but easy to enjoy, and that would never tire, however often dwelt upon.

It St. Patrick, after his sleep of fourteen centuries, could only have come to life again, he would have been considerably astonished at the nature of the music with which his name was associated at concerts held in various parts of London last evening. Of course, in his day there was no Irish music, properly so called although from a very early period the distressful country" boasted a national school of harp playing, which, indeed, called forth the warm encomiums of John of Salisbury, who declared that in the Crusade of Godfrey of Boulogne there would have been no music at all had it not been for the Irish harp. The Irish songs of the present day, however, almost all date from within the last two hundred years, and most of them are now being improved out of all knowledge by the wholly superfluous efforts of twentieth century "arrangers." But whatever is sung, the St. Patrick's night performances are rightly taken as a national celebration on the part of the London Irish themselves, and as evidence of the goodwill of their English friends who join them on the feast day. It is significant, and highly satisfactory, to note that the St. Patrick's concerts have this year been more numerous than ever. Under the direction of Mr. William Saunders, Messrs Chappell gave Irish concerts both at St. James's and at Exeter Hall. For these there was, of course, a run upon Irish vocalists, although at St. James's Hall the principal attraction was Mr. Santley. The veteran baritone, who had a hearty reception, was in excellent voice, and gave a capital delivery of "The Minstrel Boy," which rather amusingly was described in the programme as a "heroic" song. There, however, is little of the heroic at any rate, about the tune, the original title of which, "The Moreem," is the diminutive of a girls name. The ballad was, of course, encored, and Mr. Santley thereupon sang "The Low-Backed Car." Mr. Joseph O'Mara, one of the genuinely Irish vocalists engaged, sang "The Snowy-Breasted Pearl," and, of course, was encored. Mr. Kennerley Rumford sang the old Irish air, "Gramachree," set to Moore's beautiful lines "The Harp that Once through Tara's Halls." Miss Florence Shee, sang Moore's "Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore," with, of course, an encore, and Miss Bettys Hardy gave a Capital rendering of Moore's "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," which, as everybody knows, is set to the beautiful old tune of "The Red Fox," the Germ of the English tune "Robin Hood and Little John." Two of Moore's songs, namely, "The Meeting of the Waters" and "The Last Rose of Summer," had been arranged for a quartet of vocalists, and were admirably sung by the Westminster Glee Singers, while among the other artists who took part were Miss McCready, who sang the famous air, "Kathleen Mavourneen," by F. N. Crouch, who died only a very few year ago, Miss Daly, and Miss Soldi, Mr. Bird contributing a pianoforte fantasia on Irish airs, and Miss Ellen Bowick giving an amusing recitation of "Widow Malone" and "Katey's Answer."

The fifteenth century morality play, "Everyman," which was performed by the Elizabethan Stage Society at St. George's Hall, and will be repeated during the week, was noticed at some length in "The Daily News" when it was first given by the Society in the open courtyard of the Charter-house, on Saturday July 13th, of last year. This ingenuous didactic poem, whose drama is impressive ratner because it is severely conventional than because it aims at any sort of theatrical illusion, was far more convincing under the open sky, against the old grey stone of the quadrangle, and with the sparrows fluttering around and above the stage than it can ever be in any building or with any of the adventitious resources of lime-light and theatrical scenery. The very simplicity, even childishness, of its few theatrical devices, are the fit illustration to the simple faith of its poetry. And so the few touches of theatricalism that there were in the open-air performance were false notes in the picture. One would have preferred no pieces of stage scenery, no wigs or "make-up." And, although the per-formance in St. George's Hall is given half in daylight, and everything that is possible is done to remove the atmosphere of the theatre, it is a few degrees less convincing than it was in the open air. Moreover, the devize of two stages in different parts of the courtyard, and the passage of "Everyman" through the audience from one to the other on his journey to the grave had a certain simple dignity that is lost when the second stage is merely disclosed by drawing back curtains. At the same time the play is itself so fine that even in the slightly less favourable conditions of its present production it is very impressive. Its frank ecclesiastical bias, "good priesthood exceedeth everything," and the primitive assurance of its faith in the salvation to be found in blindly following priestly injunctions make it not less but rather more convincing, for they take us back to an age of faith when these simple priests could move their simple peasant listeners. And the impression of the loneliness of death which is conveyed by the scenes in which "Everyman" is forsaken by one after the other of the friends on whom he has relied—Good Fellowship, Kinship, Worldly Goods, Strength, Discretion, the Five Wits, Beauty, and even Knowledge and his Good Deed—has a fine and dignified grandeur, and his descent in the tomb alone has something of the awfulness of tragedy. No names of performers appeared on the programme, but it was understood that the leading part was being played by Miss Edith Wynne-Mattison, of Mr. Ben Greet's company, who acted it very finely, but not perhaps with quite so much simple sincerity as Miss Reynolds, who appeared in the earlier production. All the actors of the smaller parts took themselves and the play appropriately seriously, and were admirable.

The present agitation against the street hawking of pirated songs has induced Lord Monkswell to bring into the House of Lords a short Bill, practically identical with a portion of the Copyright Bill which passed the Lords in 1900. The new "Musical Copyright Bill" was printed and distributed on Wednesday. It provides that if any person prints sells, distributes, or imports a pirated musical work he shall, unless able to prove that he did not know, or could not by exercising reasonable care have ascertained that the work is pirated, be liable to a penalty of £5 a copy, the total penalty not to exceed £50. This will, of course, not affect the street hawkers, to whom such a sum as £50 would be a mere figure of speech; while the Bill, so far, meets the Lord Chancellor's objection that a civil wrong should not be constructed into a criminal act, inasmuch as no imprisonment is by this measure imposed on failure to pay the fine. For the case of the hawkers the Bill provides summary proceedings as the only possible remedy in dealing effectively with such cases. It enacts that a pirated copy of a musical work may be seized by a constable without warrant at the request in writing of the apparent owner of the copyright or his agent; and that on being brought before a Court of summary jurisdiction, if found to be infringements, the music may be forfeited to the copyright owner or destroyed. The Bill also gives power on reasonable suspicion for the constable to search any house or shop within sunrise or sunset, and to bring pirated music before the Court. The Bill does not, of course, meet all the demands of the music publishers but it goes quite as far Parliament is likely to allow.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, Captain E. Crewe, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Arbuckle, Mr E V	Irvine, Lieut
Adkin, Mr, Mrs E and two children.	Johnson, Lieut
Bashford, Mr T	Lumbey, Lieut C H
Bourne, Capt W F G	Langley, Major J P
Baring, Lieut-Col Hon C	Laing, Capt and Mrs F
Beresford, Capt and Mrs K	Mabbay, Lieut H J
Bellwood, Lieut	Neale, 2nd Lieut M G
Cooke, Mr O F	Pagson, Mrs and Miss
Cuoet, Lieut-Col A C	Preston, Lieut T H
Conyoeare, Mrs and infant	Stand, Mr A H
Edwards, M P A	Standen, Mr B P
Eduljee, Mr J	Sping, Hon T G C
Green, Mr L	Tweedie, 2nd Lieut D K
Herd, Lieut W L	Tweedie, Lieut
Houghton, Lieut	Wood, Mrs G

INDIAN TEA MARKETS EXPANSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

THE sixth report of the operations of the Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission has just been published. It states that the tea contributions promised up to February 28th, 1902, amounted to 630,744 lbs., and the amount of tea already received is 323,987 lbs. of which the cash value is Rs.81,260-3-9. The cash subscriptions received up to the same date amount to Rs. 9,010 as against Rs. 1,210 on the 31st of December last. To meet the demand for classes of tea other than those contributed 26,358 lbs. were purchased at a cost of Rs. 8974-7-11. During the seven months up to February 28th, 5,26,051 pice packets of tea were sold and also 1, 16 222 cups of brewed tea at one pice each. The sale of pice packets and of cups of brewed tea does not cover the actual cost, but the Commissioners hope that it will prove a valuable means of fostering the habit of tea drinking amongst the people of India. On the first of March the balance in the hands of the Commissioner was Rs. 52,562. 1bs.

A ROYAL VISITOR TO BOMBAY.

CEREMONIAL PARADE OF TROOPS.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS GRAND DUKE BORIS VLADIMOROVITCH of Russia, who has been staying in Bombay, attended yesterday morning at a ceremonial parade of the troops in the Bombay Garrison held on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks of the Bombay District. The troops taking part in the parade were: the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the commaad of Lieutenant-Colonel Callwell; 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eccles; 21st Bombay Infantry, under Captain Carnegy and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell. At half-past 6 o'clock, the men of the Royal Artillery entered the maidan from the south-west corner followed by those of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The native regiments came in quick succession from the north-west corner and the troops were then drawn up in a line at intervals of twelve paces, facing east in the following order from right to left. The Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Marine Battalion and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The bands were massed in rear of the centre. At 7 o'clock, General Willcocks accompanied by Major Hogbton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived on the parade ground, and was received by the troops with a general salute. Shortly after the Grand Duke accompanied by Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, M. De Klemm, Russian Consul-General at Bombay, and the following members of his Highness staff who have accompanied him during his tour, rode up to the Parade ground: Lieutenant Greaves and Lieutenant Fredrici of the Imperial Hussar Guards and Lieutenant Strandtman of the Imperial Fusilier Guards. General Willcocks received his Highness on the maidan and they then inspected the ranks. At the conclusion of the inspection, the Duke with his suite and General Willcocks rode to the saluting base at the centre of the maidan. The troops formed up in companies and marched past. The various regiment returning to the original alignment formed up in lines of quarter columns and advancing in review order, saluted his Imperial Highness, the massed Bands playing the Russian National Anthem. At the conclusion of the parade, the Duke shook hands with General Willcocks and left. The parade was then dismissed.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on April 7, says :—The total mortality of the city during the week ending Thursday last was 231. Of these 157 persons died of fever, 30 from respiratory deseases, 8 from dysentery, 2 from cholera 16 from bronchitis, and the rest from various other causes. Fifty births were recorded during the same week. The total number of deaths this week was reduced by 32, as compared with the previous one.

Last Friday evening, we had a few drops of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightening. The thermometer readings last week was 107 degrees, owing to slight changes in the weather. During the last week, out of 28 cases of plague, that occurred in the town of Nadiad, 13 proved fatal. Scarcity of water is felt in the talukas of Viramgaum and Modassa, in the district of Ahmedabad. There were 27 relief-works opened in the district, and 41,800 people were employed upon them. In the 6 poor-houses, 19,500 persons were fed by the authorities. The price of food stuffs seemed to be comparatively cheap in the city. Different kinds of wheat were sold at 16 to 26 seers per rupee, bagri at 28 and grain at 21. The price of rice and pulse was Rs. 3 per maund and that of ghee Rs. 13.

There was a very large gathering at the railway station, of friends and subordinates of Mr. H. Page, the Sessions Judge, including Mr. C. J. Coverton, the Educational Inspector, N. D, and Mr. J. G. Scott, the D. T. S. of the Rajputana Malwa Railway Co., who left on Thursday last for Bombay en route to England on leave. The send off given by their respective friends was a very hearty one.

On Friday last, Dr. Mrs. Manek H. Dadina, the House Surgeon of the Jubilee Hospital, gave over charge to Dr. Miss Motibai Kapadia, who arrived from Ireland by the last Mail. Miss Motibai has obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Ireland and has also acquired the triple diploma of L. R. C. P. from the same learned body.

Mrs. Dadina left Ahmedabad the same evening for Bombay, when a large number of Parsis, both male and females, was present to bid her good-bye.

The "Working Committee" of the National Congress is doing the work in right earnest here, as the members met in the hall of the "Guzerat Sabha" on Wednesday and Thursday last, to transact important business pertaining to the Congress affairs. Messrs. Chimanlal Thakore, and Chaubal Vakil were appointed treasurer and Mr. Govindrao Patel the general secretary to the Congress. A committee of 20 persons was formed to make arrangements for opening the Industrial Exhibition here. Messrs. Sorabji D. Kadaka and Dayabnai Desrari were elected treasurers for the same. A "Pavilion Committee" of twelve persons was appointed with Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai as the secretary. The "Bungtow Committee" to give a reception to the delegates coming from the various parts of the country consists of eight members with Mr. Mahabad Shah, as the secretary.

On Wednesday last, a special general meeting of the municipality was held in the Ripon Hall, Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Dhirajram presiding. The following Councillors were present on the occasion: Drs. Solomon, Benjamin, Doshi and Nanavaty; Messrs. Keshawlal Mothal, Dalsukhram Hargovandas, Amratlal Vadilal, Ardesir Karanjawala, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Monaolal Maganlal, Rukhudin Shanbudin, Lowji Watia, Nariman Kohawala, Nawalshanker Narsiprasad and Chimanlal Nagindas.

A somewhat lively discussion took place on the subject of the budget for the coming year, which was not presented before the general meeting on or before the 1st April, according to section 139 of the Municipal Act. Dr. Soloman proposed and Mr. Ramanbhai seconded that the salaries and the current expenses of the Municipality should remain the same as they existed under the last budget until the new budget be prepared and passed by the general body.

Mr. Karanjawala proposed an amendment, which was supported by Mr. Watia, that the Managing Committee be requested to take steps to place the new budget within a fortnight before the general meeting and that the president be respectfully asked to make a report as to the cause or causes of the delay in presenting the budget within time. Mr. Karanjawala also asked the president to suspend the salary of these officials who had been found guilty of delay or negligence. Dr. Joseph Benjamin moved an amendment that the Managing Committee be requested to place the new budget of 1902-3 before the general body within a month and to keep the status quo under the last budget as regards current expenses, &c. The voting resulted in a tie and as the president gave his casting vote in favour, the amendment was eventually passed.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—In addition to the parties given by different bodies to Mr. H. Page, Joint Judge, and Mr. G. J. Coverton, Educational Inspector, before their departure, a large number of Natives assembled at the railway station on 3rd instant, to bid a farewell to them. Mr. Page and Mr. Covernton were garlanded and left amidst cheers.

Mr. J. Greenhaugh, P. W. Inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway, goes on three months leave and he will be succeeded by Mr. J. Allen from Golwood. Mr. C. R. Scott, District Traffic Superintendent R. M. Railway left yesterday for England and Mr. L. A. Touch has taken over the charge of Abu district.

Rumours are afloat about the transfer of Mr. H. H. Deane resident Engineer to Mhow district and that Mr. Hall will succeed him, but nothing has been yet definitely settled.

Master Frank S. L Spalding, age 12 years and 1-2 of Edgambs Villa Thorn Park, Plymouth, is the winner of the special prize of £1-1-0 offered by Mrs. Winter Wood to boys under 16 years of age competing in a Chess Solution Tournament.

A NOVEL MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

ON Thursday, the 18th of the present month, and on the following Friday, music lovers in Bombay, are to have a treat that will partake of the merit of novelty. After touring through Calcutta, Agra, Lucknow, and Lahore, Herr Johann Marquardt, the well-known violinist, and Madame Alexandra Breitschuck Marquardt, who has a singularly enviable reputation as a harpist, come to Bombay, and on the dates mentioned they will perform at the Novelty Theatre. Herr and Madame Marquardt have had experience of the whole world. They have performed in every clime, if one may judge by the flattering press notices which their entertainment has elicited wherever they have gone. Their music is of a kind that will be appreciated in Bombay just as keenly as it has been elsewhere. The booking arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Seymour Dove & Co.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, March 22.—The warships restricted to the Channel, Cruiser, and Reserve Squadrons, with those in commission at the British dockyards, will take part in the grand naval review to be held at Spithead on June 28, in connection with the Coronation festivities. The vessels will include 18 first-class battleships, 9 first-class cruisers, 13 second-class cruisers, 19 torpedo gunboats, 30 torpedo-boat destroyers, 14 training ships and 7 torpedo-boats. Each vessel will be outlined with thousands of electric lamps which will be lighted simultaneously.

London, March 22.—The newspapers complain that the King's naval review will be distinctly inferior to that held at the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations in 1897. Few new ships will be included.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT.

London, March 22.—The "Daily Mail" says that 2,500 colonial troops are to be invited to attend the Coronation, including those from the Crown colonies. Fiji will send 20 and India 1,000.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

London, March 23rd.—It is feared in France that Colonel Grimm's disclosures to Germany of Russian military secrets include the whole of the tenor of the Franco-Russian Convention, including the plans for the mobilisation of the French and Russian armies in the event of a war between those nations and the nations included in the Triple Alliance—that is Germany, Austria and Italy.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

ARREST OF A GENERAL.

London, March 22nd.—The "Tageblatt," a Berlin daily paper, states that General Count Varkoff, attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Sergius, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Moscow district has been arrested. It is further alleged that documents which were found in General Vorkoff's pockets showed that he was connected with the national revolutionary committee.

THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI.

TROOPS' PAY IN ARREARS.

London, March 22nd.—Viscount Cranborne stated in the House of Commons yesterday, that the Chinese had reported that the troops at Kwang-si revelled, because their pay was in arrear.

PROTECTION FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE UNITED STATES.

London, March 23rd.—The United States Senate has passed, by a majority of 52 to 15, a bill for affording protection to the President of the United States.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

REVIEW BY THE KING.

London, March 23rd.—The King will hold a review on June 14th, in Hyde Park, of 11,000 of the Boys' Brigade.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

London, March 23rd.—The Allan Liner "Huronian," a steel screw steamer of 6,550 tons, which was built in 1901, is 27 days overdue at St. John's, in Newfoundland.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

London, March 22nd.—A Royal Commission including Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Baron Rothschild, and Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, Permanent Under-Secretary to the Home Office, has been appointed to inquire into the evils of the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in London.

The Commission will consider the restrictions in force abroad and in the colonies, and will recommend remedial and precautionary measures.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S TOUR.

TO THE DUTCH COLONIES.

London, March 22nd.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her consort, Prince Henry Duke of Mecklenburg will leave shortly on a four months' tour of the Dutch Colonies.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. S. Rebeiro presiding. There were present: Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Hughes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. Gray, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Major Meyer, Mr. Armstrong, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.

Sir Balchandra Krishna in accordance with a notice of motion moved that the Chairman be requested to report to the Board if he was thinking of placing before the Board any scheme or schemes for the improvement of any more slums in Bombay than those already included in the schemes advertised and sanctioned by the Government. He said that for the last two years the Board had undertaken several schemes for the improvement of the congested parts of the city which included a number of slums. But the general opinion was that the Trust had yet to tackle with a longer number of slums which formed some of the worst plague centres in the city. He therefore thought it desirable that there should be a declaration of the policy of the Trust on this question so that the people might know how the Board intended to proceed in the matter in future.

The chairman replied that any new scheme in the direction indicated by Sir Bhalchandra, would have to be postponed until the Board had carried out its present schemes which involved the acquisition of a very large amount of property. The trustees were perfectly aware that the Board had from its very inception taken up half a dozen large schemes necessitating the purchase of about six thousand properties, but so far they had been able to acquire a few hundreds only. It seemed to him that it was undesirable that they should undertake any further schemes before they carried out the old schemes.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes said that the Board had no power to initiate any schemes as suggested by Sir Bhalchandra. Such new schemes must emanate from the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that the great difficulty which the Board had to contend with, was the speedy acquisition of properties under the schemes already notified. He was of opinion that they should push on the work of acquiring properties as much as possible. By doing that they would be able to open up insanitary parts of the city and to take up new schemes after selling frontages of new roads and streets. The only way to bring about the improvements of the slums was an expeditious acquisition of properties.

Mr D. E. Wacha said the present trouble was the result of the wrong way in which they had set about doing things in the beginning. Otherwise he thought they would have by this time, able to improve a larger number of slums than they had already done.

The Chairman said it ought not to be forgotten that the schemes that had already been undertaken included a large number of the worst slums in the City. He had considered the matter very carefully and had come to the conclusion that under the schemes one-fifth of the insanitary area would be brought under improvement. The remedy of the whole situation lay in the speedy acquisition of the properties under the existing schemes.

After the above explanation the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra with the permission of the Board withdrew his proposition.

NEW PRISON FOR BOMBAY.

The Board

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday, when the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury :—

THEFT BY A POST OFFICE SORTER.

A RETRIAL.

Gooroodin Devi was charged in that he, being an officer of the Post Office, on the 18th January last, did commit the theft of two sample packages of tea and secreted them in a box containing ve etables. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Chunilal Setalvad for the accused.

Some further evidence was recorded for the prosecution, after which counsel addressed the court; and his lordship summed up.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty on both charges, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of his long service.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said the jury had by their verdict, with which he entirely agreed, found the prisoner guilty of theft and secreting the sample packages of tea. In consideration of the jury's recommendation to mercy, his lordship would pass a light sentence upon him; and that was one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Megjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Bar, N. S. Ghazebrook, foreman.

Mr. J. E. Kees	Mr. A. E. Duchesne
Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker	Mr. T. H. Hannah
Mr. F. W. Cresswell	Mr. L. B. Ker
Mr. D. M. Forbes	Mr. F. W. Gymer

THE OPENING STATEMENT.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the prosecution would prove that certain accused had forged a will with the assistance of others, and on two occasions, one of them, with the assistance of others, used as genuine such forged will, once when an attempt was made before the Registrar of the High Court to obtain a probate of the will, and on the second occasion when a suit was filed in connection with that will. The charge against the accused was that of conspiracy. The principal facts of the case were that a Bhatia named Purshotam Ladha, who was the son of Ladha Kallianji, was married on the 15th of November 1899, to a woman named Maneckbai, who was the daughter of Mathuradas Kallianji, who would be called as a witness in the case. Ladha Kallianji had a confidential Mehta named Jadowjee Purmanand, the first accused, who was an executor of the will of Ladha Kallianji, and who knew all the details of the property possessed by his employer. Ladha Kallianjee, died leaving property worth about a lakh and a quarter of rupees. Ladha who was married to Manekbai, had no son, but had two daughters by a predeceased wife. On the 14th March 1900, he was taken ill, and the first accused, proposed that he should make a will, and he went so far as to prepare a draft will and asked him to execute it. Purshotam at that time was only 29 years of age, and he did not expect to die, and he accordingly declined to make his will. The draft will prepared by the first accused was quite different in its terms to the will which was now charged to be a forged will. Purshotam died on 17th of March, leaving a widow and two daughters and according to the Hindu law, the person who was entitled to the whole of the property of an intestate was the widow, and consequently Manekbai would have been entitled to the enjoyment of the property for life. Manekbai was a minor at the time, and on the 3rd of April 1900, about fifteen days after the death of Purshotam, her father Mathuradas Kallianji made an application for the letters of administration to the estate of Purshotam on behalf of his daughter Manekbai; and three or four days later he told the first accused that he had applied for letters of administration which would be granted to him in due course, and that he (the first accused) as an executor of Ladha Kallianji, from whom Purshotam had derived his property, would have to account for the management of that property. That was the position in the beginning of April. The next thing that happened was that in the same month, a barrister-at-law named Shapurji Cowasjee Sunjana, went to Poona and stayed at the Royal Hotel, and called upon a man named Krishnaji Govind Vadu, who appeared to be a professional forger, and persuaded him to accompany him to Bombay. Krishnaji was the person, who gave information about the forgery, and he would be one of the principal witnesses in the case. Krishnaji came with Sunjana to Bombay, and put up in the house of a man named Bhoite, He (Krishna) went on two occasions to the house of Sunjana, where he met the first accused, and where proposals were made to him to forge a will of Purshotam Ladha. A draft was given to him to be copied, and certain entries in account books were written and given to him, for the purpose of forgery. It was then settled that the will should be a holograph, which should appear to have been written by Purshotam Ludha in his own hand. Krishnaji Yadu had some communication with a man named Kallinaji Mowji, the second accused, who was a financier, and who supplied money whenever required for the purpose of the conspiracy. Krishnaji went back to Poona after having received instructions to forge the will, and took the draft prepared by Jadowji for the purpose of being copied. After a time he came back to Bombay with the will prepared and called at Sunjana's house, when the latter said that the will was not quite satisfactory, that certain alterations were necessary and that a fresh copy of the will should be made. The forged will bore the attestation of the third accused, Dewkaram Megjee, Krishnaji made the second will, and again came to Sunjana. The next thing that they knew of in connection with the case was that on the 30th of April, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, the fourth accused, who was a solicitor of the High Court, wrote a letter to Rustomjee Cursetjee Bannatwalla the fifth accused, stating that he had seen a notice in the "Bombay Samachar" that an application was being made for the letters of administration to the estate of Pursotam Ladha on behalf of Manekbai, and that in connection with that matter there was a will of Purshotam Ladha in existence. At any rate, a will was subsequently produced by Saklatwalla, and in consequence of the letter written by him to Banatwalla Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, who were the solicitors of Jadowjee Purmanand, wrote to Saklatwalla asking him for the will. They wrote to Saklatwalla because Banatwalla the fifth accused had gone to their office and given them the letter from Saklatwalla, who eventually produced the will and handed it over to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani. It would be proved that the ordinary fee for attesting a will by a solicitor was Rs. 30, but it appeared on the 15th of May, on the day the will was produced by Saklatwalla to Messrs. Payne, Gaibert and Syani, Jadowjee Permanand passed in favour of Saklatwalla a promissory note for Rs. 500. The will bore the attestations of Saklatwalla, Banatwalla, and Dewkaran Mowjee. On the 9th of May, Mathuradas Kallianji received an anonymous letter telling him that the will of Pursotam Ladha had been forged, and stating where he could get information about it. He took that letter to his solicitor, Mr. Bicknell, on the 10th of May, and shortly after that, notice was given to him by Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani that they had in their possession a will of Purshotam Ladha, and he went accordingly to their office to inspect the document and being familiar with the handwriting of the deceased, at once pronounced it to be a forgery. That anonymous letter which he had received appeared to have been written by Krishnaji, the forger. The reason why that letter was written was that Sunjana, who had promised to pay Rs. 100 for forging the will paid only Rs. 25. On the 17th of May Mathuradas having satisfied himself that the will was a forgery, went to see Bhoite with whom Krishnaji was living, and accompanied him to Poona, where they had an interview with Krishnaji, who gave them certain papers which had been given them by Sunjana and Jadowji for the purpose of forging the will. He also obtained from them copies of the forged will, which would be produced in evidence. On the 13th of June 1900 Saklatwalla made an affidavit in the name of Jadowji Purmanand to obtain a probate of that forged will. (The affidavit was read.) On the 16th of June, with the assistance of that affidavit, Jadowjee filed a petition for a probate of the forged will before the Testamentary Registrar, where, by way of giving further evidence of the execution of the will, affidavits of Banatwalla and Dewkaran were produced, and they were in the same form as that of Saklatwalla. Having filed the petition for probate, it became necessary to obtain money, and they found that, on the 18th June 1900, Sunjana wrote a note to a man named Bomanjee Motabhoy Patel, which showed that there had been previous communications between Sunjana and Patel with reference to raising the money. The result of the communications was that, on the 21st June, several promissory notes were passed for Rs. 3,000, an undertaking being obtained from Kallianjee Mowjee to insure his life and assign the policy to Bomanjee. At the time the money was raised, it was stated by Sunjana that it was required for the purpose of a suit. With regard to Banatwalla, the fifth accused, the prosecution had not got any evidence to show what he was to get out of that transaction. With regard to Jadowjee Parmanand, it would be proved that certain provisions had been made in the forged will for the widow and daughters of Purshotam Ladha, and that he was to get the remainder of the property, about Rs 60,000 for himself. The motive for the conspiracy was that the Rs. 60,000 was to be divided between Sunjana, Jadowjee and Kallianjee. The application for a probate of the will made to the Registrar was unsuccessful, the reason being that the letters of administration were granted to Mathuradas Kallianjee before the application for the probate was made, and, therefore, the only way to revoke the letters of administration and to obtain a probate of the will, was to file a suit for such revocation. On the 10th of December a suit filed, which was eventually heard in 1901 and the conspirators were called again to assist Jadowjee Purmanand in proving his case, and certain evidence was given by Saklatwalla, Banatwalla, and Dewkaran Mowji, admitting that the signatures put down on the forged will were theirs. In the month of April 1901, Krishnaji was arrested in Bombay and he was tried before the Sessions Judge in Poona and convicted by the Sessions Judge and was imprisoned in the Yeroda jail in the month of November 1901. Krishnaji told Mr. Brewin, that he wished to make a statement, but Mr. Brewin told him that any statement he wished to make should be made in writing. A statement was accordingly made by Krishnaji in the presence of the jailor with reference to various matters, including the forgery of this will, and in consequence of that statement, Mr. Brewin was directed by Government to investigate this case, and the result of his investigation was that the five accused were arrested, and also Sunjana, who was released by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on bail, but who did not put in his appearance, and his bails were accordingly forfeited. That was the reason why Sunjana was not in the dock along with the other prisoners. On the 27th of September, Mathuradas Kallianjee, accompanied by Bomonjee Patel, who advanced the money as mentioned above, had an interview with Sunjana, who admitted having caused the will to be forged, but who told Mathuradas that it would be quite impossible for him to prove the forgery, and suggested that he should be given Rs. 7,000, and he was to arrange with Jadowji to bring the suit to an end. Mathuradas did not agree to the terms, and the suit was allowed to proceed. But when Jadowjee knew that Mathuradas knew all about the forgery, the result was that, on the 6th December, 1901, a consent decree was obtained in the suit, which was dismissed, and there was an end to the attempt to prove the forged will. These were briefly the main facts of the case. The learned counsel then explained at some lenght the charges against each of the accused under the Code.

Mathuradas Kallianjee was the first witness called and examined by the Advocate-General in support of a part of his opening statement. Witness was cross-examined by My. Haridas with the object of showing that self-interest only had actuated the witness in getting up this prosecution and that it was the result of a conspiracy. Witness of course denied these allegations.

His Lordship remarked that, although some portions of the cross-examination were interesting, he would recommend counsel to make the cross-examination of witnesses as short as possible.

Witness, in further cross-examination, said he gave information to Mr. Harry Brewin, who arrested Krishnaji, the informer in the case.

Krishnajee Govindrao, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was undergoing a sentence passed on him on the 8th July 1901. Witness described the interview he had at Poona with the accused Sunjana, who has absconded.

At this stage the court adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

CAPTURING A SNOW LEOPARD.

A LUCKY FIND.

With regard to the recent addition of a young snow leopard to the Zoological Society's Gardens, Capt. H. I. Nicholl, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who captured the animal in Ladak, gives in the "Field" some interesting details of the event.

Two young snow leopards were discovered to be in a hole in a rock, and one was killed. Capt. Nicholl determined to take the other one alive, and adopted the following course. Blocking up most of the entrance with rocks, we attacked the side of the cliff with our khud-sticks, near the small hole into which I fired the shot. After a few moments we had made this hole large enough to reach inside with one arm to where the little beast was lying crouched at the back of the cave; so placing the Kasmiri at the entrance hole, with his hands wrapped up in the ends of his turban, I reached into the other hole, and stirred up the leopard with a stick. It would not move at first, but suddenlyd rushed out and into the man's hands spitting and growling, but as the man's hands were well covered, he did not get a scratch, and rolled her up in the loose folds of the turban. I then removed the sling strap from my stalking glass, and hastily improvised a collar by passing the end of the strap through the buckle until it formed a loop of the required size. This I placed over the leopard's head, and making a hole in the strap fastened the buckle. Thus I had her fast on a leading strap about 4ft. long. The day was hot and the poor little beast struggled a good deal at first but soon got quieter. I poured some water into the palm of my hand, and she drank it, but she was not used to lapping-up, and was evidently still being suckled by the mother.

After photographing her, I tied her up in one of the blankets which we always carried in case of getting benighted on the hill side, and sent the Kashmiri down to my camp with her. Going and I then constructed a hiding place near the cave, and waited for the mother to return, but no leopard came, and I had to go back to camp in the dark, no easy task on these rocky hillsides, where the only tracks are those made by the wild sheep and kiang, the wild ass of those parts. On arrival in camp I found that they had endeavoured to get one of my milch goats to suckle the leopard, but the old nanny would have nothing to do with this arrangement, and the little beast was unable to lap from a saucer. Getting an empty Worcestersauce bottle which I happened to have I constructed a primitive baby's bottle by tying a piece of sponge and some flannel over the mouth of my bottle. On filling this with some goat's milk and water, and presenting it to the youngster, she started to suck, and very soon had emptied it of the contents. Then I got one of the luggage baskets known as "kiltas" in Kashmir and lining the inside with an old blanket, which I bought off one of my yak drivers, I made a place for her to sleep in, and also to travel in. The poor little beast was very frightened at first, and when, I allowed her to run about loose, which I did knowing that we could easily catch her again by the long bit of strap that formed part of her collar she inveriably ran into the tent and under my camp bed and hid herself. During the day she would remain quite quiet and sleep, but at night she would get very restless and attempt to tear the basket to pieces in order to get out.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

In the office of the Commissioner and Master in Equity at the High Court yesterday was commenced the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the court. It will be continued for four days. The examiners are Mr. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. Young, acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. Out of fifteen candidates who had applied for admission to the examination, the following were present:—

1. Messrs. Framjee Sanapurjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co. 2. Manockjee Pestonjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia. 3. Cowasjee Jamsetjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw. 4. Jehangir Perozsha Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. 5 Chandulal Vajubhai Dewan, articled clerk to Messrs Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co. 6. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee. 7. Dhuramsee J. Thakore, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. 8. Jamsetjee Perozjee Dastur, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal. 9. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble. 10 Davidas Motiram, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon. 11. Sanvaksha Byramjee Ardasir Nariman, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. 12. Munchersha Bomonjee Cnothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. 13. Gulabhai Vasonjee Desai, articled clerk to Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya. 14. Sunderdas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

ALTHOUGH it is true that Sir William Nicholson is destined to become Commander-in-Chief in India, says the "World," it is doubtful whether he will go out for some time to come, for there is little chance of his being relieved of his present duties until the close of the War. As to General Nicholson's qualification for the Indian Command, there can be no question. It may fairly be said to be the turn of an officer of Royal Engineers to preside over military affairs in India, Lord Napier of Magdala having been the last "Sapper" General to fill the office of Commander-in-Chief. How admirably he admitted himself no one who has studied the military history of the last quarter of a century needs to be told. Sir William Nicholson is an administrator of the highest order.

THE SHANGHAI "BUNDER."

(BY STAFFORD RANSOME.)

"I KNOW that man: he comes from Sheffield," is an expression which conveys that the person referred to is more enterprising than trustworthy. A less libellous and more appropriate saying would be, "I know that telegram it comes from Shanghai."

When will the London papers learn that, except for purely commercial matters, Shanghai is not the place from which to draw their Far Eastern news? From time to time the world is startled by some sensational report emanating from Shanghai. The "man in the street" at home knows that Shanghai is somewhere in China and by the time that the news has been proved to be false he has forgotten that it originally emanated from that particular place.

"Canard" after "canard" reached London from Shanghai at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak, and this, to a great extent was due to the fact that the papers pressed their Shanghai correspondents for news at a time when people out there knew less about matters in Peking than did the Government and one or two newspapers in London.

These canards culminated in that disgraceful telegram which gave the details of the imaginary massacre of the foreigners in Peking. It was on the strength of a Shanghai telegram that the "Times" published an obituary notice of its Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison.

Even these glaring instances were not enough to shake the faith of the newspaper world in the accuracy of Shanghai news. And we have recently had the sedate and cautious "Standard" publishing a telegram from its "special correspondent" in Shanghai, to the effect that certain local Chinese merchants have said that Chinese families were being turned out of Port Arthur, "because preparations were being made there for war with Japan."

I do not suggest that there was no such rumour in Shanghai. A credulous journalist can, in a quarter of an hour and at any time, gather from the Chinese merchants in that town a sufficient crop of blood-thirsty rumours to fill Europe with consternation were they to be cabled home—and believed.

It is quite possible that Chinese families are being turned out of Port Arthur now, as they have been at various times since the Russian occupation, for Russia carefully selects and sifts the native inhabitants in her conquered possessions, and turns out anybody whom she considers objectionable.

In the case of the "Standard's" telegram, its absurdity is carried on its face. Russia is, of course, continually strengthening Port Arthur, as on the defensive capacity of that now vulnerable place she will have to depend for the protection of the more important of the two eastern termini of the trans-Siberian Railway. More than this she cannot do, and, as Russia dare not fight Japan about Korea, and as Japan does not intend to fight Russia about Manchuria until she has educated the Chinese soldier to do the bulk of the work, there is no possibility of war between the two countries in the immediate future.

Shanghai is an excellent place, and there are some good and trustworthy journalists there. It is not however, the spot from which to draw one's information about Chinese, Russian, or Japanese politics.

Throughout the Far East, Shanghai has for years been renowned as the great breeding ground of that species of wild duck that feeds on the credulous newspaper. The "Shanghai Bunder" is the local name for that canard which is hatched on the Bund, or water front, of that enterprising town. It is evolved by European imagination out of Chinese rumour, with sometimes a dash of tapped telegram in its blood. The Shanghai Bunder is a curious and interesting, but not at all a rare bird.

There was a time, however, when sound political news could be drawn from Shanghai effectively and inexpensively. That was during a part of the recent campaign in North China. As all Peking telegrams came through Shanghai and, by the judicious expenditure of a few dollars to a Chinaman, their contents could be revealed to the searcher after knowledge, there was no reason, except the sense of honesty, why a home newspaper should not have been perfectly well informed without going to the expense entailed by a correspondent at the front.

In those days the enterprising Shanghai cabler, who chose to ignore the rudiments of "cricket," could, and sometimes did, send home valuable political messages. It was only when he felt inspired to work some fancy frills of his own into the message that he fell into mistakes.

The "genus" Bunder, then, may be divided into three categories:—

1. "The Bored,"—That which is due to the inaccurate paraphrasing of a tapped telegram.

2. "The Romantic."—That in which a tapped telegram is supplemented by a draft on the imagination.

3. "The Footle" (a species of gull).—That which is based on rumours circulated by Chinese traders.

All these lend themselves to extreme sensationalism, but the last class, to which the "Standard's" recent message undoubtedly belongs, has the merit of being free from guile.

John Chinaman, as an authority on international politics, can give points in humour to the renowned Mr. Dooley himself. His notions on this sort of thing are like somebody's Hamlet, which was "screamingly funny, but quite free from vulgarity." They possess, however, the slight defect of being worthless as news.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

FROM DAY LABOURER TO MILLIONAIRE.

THERE is something much more American than English about the marvellous career of Mr. Jonathan Boyce, who has just died at Tivetshall, Norfolk, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Boyce had risen from a labourer to be a millionaire. He was born at Tivetshall, where as a youth he worked for a wage of 2s. per week on the land. In 1851, he went to America and began a wood business at Muskegon City, Michigan, and the concern so prospered that now his mills cut 178 000 feet of lumber per day, and upon his forest estate there is to-day over 200 million feet of white pine standing. In 1891, he established a big plant at Essexville, and the whole township, with nearly 2,000 inhabitants, owes its existence to his industrial enterpise. He had paid fourteen visits to Tivetshall, where he has steadily acquired real estate, and at the time of his death owned over 1,000 acres there comprising The Grove Hall, Croft, and Norman farms, on the former of which he worked as a youth for 2s. per week. The funeral was to have taken place at Tivetshall, but on a cabled request from America, the remains have been claimed, and are to be sent across the Atalantic for burial.

GREAT CONTINENTAL TRAIN ROBBERY.

ANOTHER has been added to the already long list of big robberies committed on Continental railways. Two passengers of British nationality (their names are not mentioned by any of the correspondents) arrived at Brussels from London, via Calais, on the 6th March, and left the same day for Vienna.

On reaching the Austrian capital they found that a large quantity of jewellery had been abstracted from their luggage.

The value of this, Reuter says, was £30 000. The "Daily Mail" correspondent, however, puts it at £40,000, and others at £100,000.

It was thought probable that the robbery might have been committed on Belgian territory, but as the luggage was sealed and the seals were intact at Herbestnal, this can hardly have been the case.

A formal complaint has now been made to the German police.

THE report of the Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association shows that this Society is, in a quiet way, doing admirable work in the Punjab. Its object is to enable children of European parents of small means to be sent to hill schools, and during its ten years' existence it has made steady progress, though there is still room for expansion of the work. The income during 1901 was Rs. 7,784-9-2, and the Committee, of which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is President, appear, for more liberal and general support that the operations of the Association may be extended. It was originally intended to start convalescent homes for sick children, but hitherto funds have not been available, and the work has been confined to providing education at hill schools.

AN Austrian lady, while travelling on a Continental railway, sustained a shock to her nerves through the sudden entrance of the train into a tunnel. She sued the company, and was awarded £400 in cash and a small annual pension.

THE French society for promoting artistic sign-boards and wall advertisements proposes to give £600 in prizes. Its president, M. Detaille, the painter, is hopeful of good results from the competition.

HERR STEIN entered the Austrian House of Deputies the other day flourishing a horsewhip ostentatiously. Dr. Dyk, who was thus threatened, brandished a revolver with equal ostentation; but nothing came of these incidents.

FEDERAL POSTAL FRAUDS.

THE QUEENSTOWN BANK ROBBERY PLOT.

REVELATIONS ABOUT POSTMASTER LEEMING.

200 BANK DOCKETS FORGED.

SOON after the Queenstown Bank case had been disposed of, information reached the Postmaster-General says the "Melborne Age" that the books of the postmaster, Leeming, who was concerned therein, were alleged to stand in need of examination. The Postmaster-General handed the matter on to Sir George Turner, and the latter directed to it the attention of Mr. Izrael, the Commonwealth Auditor-General. Mr. Izrael sent over a special officer to Tasmania to make a thorough inquiry into Leeming's accounts. On March 10 the Auditor General was enabled to present the Treasurer which a preliminary report revealing the main outlines of an extraordinary system of fraud which is alleged to have been carried on by Leeming for some years. Fuller details will be supplied to the Treasurer later in the month, but the information already gathered together is sufficiently startling.

It appears that the investigations of the Audit Office go to show that no fewer then 200 bank dockets have been forged by the ex-postmaster at Queenstown during the past few years. The system pursued is in the nature of a splendid satire on the loose methods pursued by the Tasmanian postal authorities. It is the duty of postmasters in places like Queenstown, situated miles away from Hobart, to pay into the local bank to the credit of the Deputy Postmaster-General, each day's cash balance, and send to the Deputy Postmaster-General the receiving teller's bank docket indicating the sum paid in. The Deputy Postmaster-General on receipt of this docket, draws on the amount, and thus secures the transfer of the money from Queenstown to Hobart. The lapse of time between the moment, the Queenstown postmaster paid in money and the receipt of the cheque of the Deputy Postmaster-General sometimes totalled between eight and ten days. Leeming's method, according to the official report, was to alter the figures on receiving his docket from the teller so as to make them fit either the books or the amount of public money which he desired to use. Before the cheques, drawing on the ostensible accounts, arrived from Hobart, Leeming made good the deficiency from money borrowed or otherwise raised, so that the cheques were never dishonored. Dockets have been put before the Auditor-General showing, for example, that in one case where £100 was paid in, the figures were altered to £300, in another £50 was converted into £350, in another £20 into £200, and so on. So cleverly were the alteration made, that only the keenest scrutiny by experts succeeded in detecting the frauds. Leeming seems always to have been able to square accounts when the auditors made their "surprise visit"; indeed, these "surprise visits" seem some what of a farce, as the person to be surprised always learns somehow of the impending inspection. Down to 1898 too, he appears to have kept his bank balances correctly, and even now it is doubtful whether his operations will involve the Commonwealth in any very heavy financial loss. There is an amount of £2500 in dispute between the post office and the bank. Should the post office make good its claim to the money, the net loss will be but trifling.

The serious aspect of these revelations is to be found in the facility with which Leeming appears to have been able to play with public money without detection. How did it come about that money withheld, or drawn out one day could be made good a few days later without the central office being a bit the wiser? To this and other important issues arising out of his subordinates' report the Treasurer has now given much anxious attention.

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DELUSIONS.

WHAT THE LONDON MAKERS SAY.

No safe is safe nowadays, for if we are to believe the New York correspondent of the Telegraph, first the chemists and then the cracksmen have discovered that hard steel may be made soft by means of a compound called thermite. When mixed with magnesium powder this will destroy the hardness of the metal and rob it of its temper, thus enabling the burglar with ordinary tools to cut into it as though it were lead.

Experts employed by the United States Treasury have come to this conclusion apparently after finding that an application of thermite and magnesium made to a steel plate of the highest temper and five-eighths of an inch in thickness, reduced the metal to such a condition as to render it possible to cut a hole through it with an ordinary chisel.

The experts recommend that the best means of security against professional cracksmen is to be found not in so-called burglar-proof vaults or safes, but in an electrical signal system which, when disarranged by burglars or thieves, will sound the alarm.

It was hardly to be expected that the big London safemakers would acknowledge their prospective defeat at the hands of thermite. At the same time it is fair to record that experiments with the new chemical compound do not appear to have been made on safes of English manufacture, and until this is done it is natural that expert opinion in this country should be reserved.

One leading firm was not prepared at the moment to express an opinion, though one of its representatives admitted that the subject was of considerable importance and would doubtless engage the serious attention of the well-known makers. Without admitting the scientific accuracy of the American statements, it was incidentally pointed out that burglars did not usually equip themselves with comprehensive chemical apparatus such as would be necessary to test thermite in a strong room.

Another firm was also disinclined to criticise at present the reported properties of thermite, which it was stated, was by no means new in the sense of being a recent discovery. But a valuable opinion was obtained from the manager of another leading safe firm, the name of which he desired should not be mentioned. This authority began by pointing out that a considerable difference in construction existed between American safes and those made in England. He instanced the case of a Glasgow merchant who furchased two American safes, only to find that a friend of his, a "bit of a mechanic," could pick them to pieces within forty minutes. Some safes, of course, made in the States were trustworthy, but comparing the two makes as a whole, there were some notable differences both in regard to locks and the distribution of the metals employed in the doors. As regards the influence of thermite on a safe, say of two inches thickness, such as is firm made, he denied its potency. "While I believe," he said "that thermite might possibly penetrate a plate of five-eighths of an inch—the thickness of the American safe tested—its effects would be nullified in meeting a door two inches thick, such as we manufacture. Not one, but several metals are employed and these are distributed with great precision and have been proved able to withstand such powerful agents as nitro-glycerine, which some years ago was reported capable of smashing any safe. There was a former scare, too, about the hydro-oxygen blowpipe, some man having discovered that he could drill a hole into his safe by this means. But when tests were made on genuine burglar-proof safes, all these fears proved groundless; two inches of first-class metal, laid on as only leading safe-makers know how, invariably withstood the shock. At the same time, I am quite ready to admit that on the ordinary fire-proof safe thermite would probably win the day, but, then such depositories are not regarded as burglar-proof. The only real safeguard for a man who wants to protect his goods from burglars, even scientific burglars, is to pay a good sum for a really good burglar-proof safe. Then he may bring thermite to bear upon it with an easy conscience."

It may be noted that other safe-makers interrogated, were not quite so sanguine, or, if they were, did not say so.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, who is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, is going to the Coronation with all fitting dignity and display. The Anchor liner Olympia has been chartered to convey him and his suite of 120 persons to London. The Olympia is a fine ship of 5,000 tons, which has only just been built and added to the Anchor line for the Indian passenger trade. The party will sail from Bombay about the first week in May, and travel via Marseilles. They will not return to India till some time in August. The Maharajah's London residence has not yet been fixed.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

SOME SENSATIONS AND A MORAL.

WE were all—some half-dozen of us—just home from "the front." Along with numerous friends who had resisted the temptation to don khaki we sat around the fire discussing the war from the lofty attitude of our experience, the laymen listening and questioning, half envious, half admiring.

Then one of them, with a turn, no doubt, for psychological investigation—and, perchance, "copy"—pressed us, with an insistence that would take no refusal, to inform him as to our respective sensations when first under fire.

"Well," at last began one, "it was sprung upon me all of a sudden when out scouting. I was just lighting my pipe, when "plip-plop" went a Mauser from the kopje ahead that I had just been scrutinizing with my glasses. I turned and galloped back, feeling very angry as the bullets followed me up. Mad, indeed, to think that my duty as a scout forced me to ride back instead of having a slap at that sniper."

"And I," went on a large, fair dreamy-looking man in the corner, "was most ecstatically happy when, after a lot of weary marching, we at last got fairly into the thick of things. As I lay down and the bullets whistled over me, I seemed to go into a sort of trance. I caught myself humming a bit of Wagner and getting top notes (I am a bit of a singer, you know) with consummate ease and purity. And, curiously enough, I appeared to be another person, and able to watch quite dispassionately the being who was Me lying there waiting to advance—a most extraordinary sensation."

"As for me," said a sharp, perky black-haired little chap, "all I remember was being desperately anxious to 'get at' em.' If I'd been in command I should have got the whole crowd out up, as I'm quite sure I could have galloped straight at the enemy's position."

Then we turned to the veteran correspondent, who has seen many campaigns.

"Ah," he answered, in reply to every one's interrogatory looks, "it's so long ago, that I've almost forgotten. But as far as I remember, I was thinking with glee that now I "should" have something more than details of camp life and conversations with slightly apocryphal 'Tommies' to write about."

"My dear fellows, what a lot of unimaginative 'oafs,' as Kipling would say, you are," burst out a tall, blue-eyed youngster—the curly-headed boy of our company. "Why all sorts of tender and happy recollections passed through my mind. I forgot entirely where I was, but I could see the Dad's old vicarage, and the willows by the stream that runs near the bottom of the garden, and I was sitting idly in a punt, and by me——"

He broke off with a blush and laughed constrainedly. We all laughed, too, and then remained silent while one might count twenty. Then some one looking round discovered that the most important of us all by far—the man who was privileged to wear the little bit of red ribbon—had yet to give testimony.

There was a simultaneous shout for "The V. C. man."

That individual moved restlessly in his chair, shot a rather quizzical look round the circle from beneath his heavy eyebrows, and spoke,

"To tell you the truth, I'm afraid I can't say much that is likely to interest you. All you fellows seem to have experienced remarkable sensations. I never have. When I was first under fire, I felt in a h——l of a funk!"

Then we dropped the subject.—E. W. L. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

A WOMAN WITHOUT A STOMACH.

THAT it is possible to live and enjoy a measure of comfort and happiness without a stomach has been successfully demonstrated in the Glasgow Victoria Infirmary. Six or seven weeks ago, a woman about fifty-five years of age, and of humble station, was admitted to the infirmary as an urgent case. She was in great agony, caused by a tumour in the stomach. After she had been in the institution for a couple of weeks, an operation was performed by Dr. Parry one of the surgeons to the hospital assisted by Dr. Roxburgh and Dr. Lamb. The abdomen having been opened the existence of a very large growth was revealed, and it became apparent that the woman could be relieved only in one way—namely, by the removal of the entire stomach. This was success fully done, and the bowel now takes the place of the stomach to a large extent. The patient digests her food remarkably well, and on Saturday she was shown to the students attending the hospital. She will remain in bed for two weeks, and will then be sent to a home. The progress of the case has been followed with great interest by the doctors and students, this being the first successful operation of the kind in Scotland.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 8th April, 1902,

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the Marksmen Challenge Shield and the Presidency Medal Matches will be fired off at Cooria on Tuesday next, the 15th instant at 6-30 a.m.

The following Marksmen are eligible to compete :—

Vol F Gidney, Ar. Sergt W Boylette and Sergt J P Boylette, A Coy.

L-Cpl A Bingham, Major T M English, Vol H O Roberts, L-Sergt M Veeversand Sergt A Irvine, B Coy.

Corpl E F stevenson, and L-Sergt W Walmsley, C Coy.

Corpl H Netscher, Vol G Stone, Corpl A D'silva, Sergt R Osborne, Cr Sgt J A Mackinnon, Sergt S A Sharp, Corpl C G Byrne, Corpl H E B Nicholls, and Corpl E Simmons, D Coy.

Sergt P R Soundy, Cyclist E D Smith, Cyclist G Walton, E Coy.

L Sgt W D Slaney, Sergt S Simpson, Cr Sergt J W Seager, Vol A Pitcher, Corpl H E Miller, F Coy.

Vol G S Baldry, Sergt Instr of Musky J Duggan, G Coy.

Cr Sergt E Fern, Sergt R Fido, Sergt C Ward, I Coy.

Members are reminded that none but Martini Henry Service Weapons can be used in these two Matches,

Distance 200,500 and 600 Yards.

Position 200 Yards Standing 500 and 600 Yards any Military.

Targets and Marking Regulation.

In the standing position at the present the supporting arm is to be entirely clear of the body and the left hand and wrist are to be in front and clear of the trigger guard.

The attention of Members is invited to the above para which is applicable to the Presidency Medal Match.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th April.

Members are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the current week.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. Leave of absence for 9 months has been granted to A-Br A C Warwick, from 12th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Massilia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas Hardy is not altogether favourable to the idea, which had been suggested, of a pocket edition of his novels. Accordingly we are not likely to get such an edition at all events for the present, welcome as it would be to Mr. Hardy's admirers.

A book of reilections of Dublin Castle and of Dublin society will shortly be published by Messrs. Chatto. It will appear anonymously, and the identity of the author is likely to excite some speculation. He knows The Kestle, as he calls it quoting the Dublin colloquialism, and he has a fund of good-natured stories to tell about it and the society of which it is the centre.

I wonder, said a well-known American who was in England last summer, and who visited Startford-on-Avon—I wonder you don't have a magazine devoted to Shakespeare and Shakespeare subjects. He was but anticipating the event. There is to appear, from Startford-on-Avon, a new quarterly called The Shrine, and it will be devoted mainly to subject connected with Shakespeare and his birthplace. Mr. Ellio Stock will publish it in London, and the first number is to be ready on Shakespear's birthday, which falls next month.

Canon Ellacombe, like Dean Hole, is devoted to gardening, and an attractive writer on that attractive subject. He jut coming out with Mr. Lane a book which is a sequel to his In a Gloucestershire Garden. It consists of papers that he has written from time to time in the Guardian, the Pilot, and the Gardener's Magazine." He dates it from Bitton Vicarage, where he lives, and calls it In my Vicarage Garden and elsewhere. The papers indicated by the latter part of the title refer to travel and literary topics.

Mr. Dent contemplates the addition to his Saintly Lives Series of a volume on Sir George Grey, the famous pro-Consul. He was a man of lofty ideals, which he sought to apply to affairs, and that note of the larger religion will be the note of the book. It will be written by a well-known Oxford man, who has long admired Grey's personality and career. Meanwhile Mr. Bolton King is well advanced with a volume on Mazzini for the same series. His knowledge of modern of Italy is already known from his writings, and of Mazzini he has made special study. This volume will have interesting portraits.

Sir Theodore Martin has been reading the autobiography, noticed by us the other day, of Miss Clara Morris, the American actress. He says in a letter that the book has quite fascinated him, and that as a piece of autobiography it will take rank with anything he knows. Sir Theodore continues:—There is the same genius in Clara Morrie's writing as there obviously was in her acting. All she says about acting should be carefully conned wherever a true love of that now almost lost art exists. But everybody, whether they care about the stage, must be charmed by the story of the girl's noble struggles, by her high frank, noble spirit, as well as by the power of her descriptions, both of scenes and characters.

Commander Norman is publishing with Mr. George Allen a volume giving his memories of service on the China and Pacific naval stations in the years 1856-60. He was then an officer of H. M. S. Tribune, a frigate of the transitional period of the Navy. This vessel was Sir Geoffrey Hornby's first command, and of him Commander Norman has many reminiscences. We are also given a picture of what Japan was in the old days, and many glimpses of Chinese life. Commander Norman worte a book, At School and at Sea, which met with favour, and in the coming volume he continues his log. It is worth noting that sea-books of this kind are generally liked by English readers.

Within the next few days. Messrs. Putnam will publish a new volume in their popular Heroes of the Nations Series. It is Mr. Edward Jenks's monograph on Edward I. of England, the English Justinian as he describes him. Mr. Jenks, who is Reader in English Law at Oxford, makes a personal allusion in his preface:—Perhaps it is necessary that I should offer a words of apology for the intrusion of a mere lawyer upon a scene so dominated by great historians. My explanation is that I have long been unable to understand how anyone but a lawyer could possibly appreciate the true inwardness of Edward's reign. The Common Law which came into existence during his lifetime was, and is, the very picture of English national life, the concrete form into which the national spirit crystallises with the moving centuries.

Mr. Francis Watt continues to extract human nature, pleasing and unpleasant, from that mine which he has, in one of his books, named the law's lumber-room. He groups together three Terrors of the Law, namely Bloodley Jefferies, Bluidy Mackenzie, and Bluidy Braxfield, in a volume which is about to appear from the Bodley Head. As everybody knows Lord Braxfield was the original of Stevenson's Weir of Hermiston, and a Scotch judge in the old days when sheep stealing was a hanging affair. Mr. Watt has something to say, in these critical and biographical studies, for the notorious judges, as well as against them. The volume has three photogravures after portraits by Kneller and Raeburn, which are in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, and in the National Gallery.

There is some prospect that we may get a new novel by Mark Twain in the course of the autumn. A story by Miss A. P. Sedgwick, which has been appearing in the "Century," is to be published as a volume by Mr. Murray. It is called The Rescue. The novel by the Earl of Iddesleigh, which Mr. Lane is to publish, will have the title The Luck o'Lassendale. It is a story of the fortunes of a family. The volume of Irish stories by Mr. Bodkin, K.C., which Messrs. Chatto are publishing, will be ready next week. Most of the tales are humorous. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the American writer, recently finished a story which Messrs. Gay and Bird will publish here. It has the title The Diary of a Goose Girl. It seems that Mr. John Philip Souza, the American musician who was recently here, has written a novel, and named it The Fifth String.

Professor Goldwin Smith has been re-elected honorary president of the Canadian Society of Authors for the currect year. A biography of Dr. Clifford is promised by Messrs. Partridge. It is written by Mr. C. T. Bateman, who has had access to fresh and interesting information. Britain at Work is the title of a publication descriptive of our national industries, which Messrs. Cassell will shortly begin to publish. It will be by various authorities on the subjects treated, and will be illustrated. Mr. Edwin Markham, the American who wrote the poem, The Man with the Hoe, contributes a preface to a volume of verse which Mr. Brimley Johnson is issuing. It is entitled Moods and Outdoor Verses, and is by Mr. Richard Askham. A series of light biographies of men of the moment is being published by Messrs. Treherne at the popular price of one penny. The first volume, dealing with Mr. Chamberlain, is published to-day, and is written and illustrated by Mr. Edward Rodgers and Mr. E. J. Moyle. Banting's celebrated work on the cure of corpulency has been revised for a new edition which Messrs. Harrison are to issue. The new edition of Mr. Rowntree's volume, Poverty. A Study of Town Life, which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing, contains a further chapter on the probable effects which old-age pensions may exercise on poverty. It is argued that poverty really falls more cruelly upon the children of the working classes than upon the old people. Lord Pirbright, who was President of the 1888 Sugar Convention, contributes a critical article on the Brussels Convention to the April number of the Empire Review entitled "Forty Years of Sugar Bounties and After."

One point in the recently issued report of the committee of management of the Society of Authors is worth calling special attention to. The committee advises authors to be more careful about providing in their contract for the date of publication. Manifestly a wise author will leave some discretion as to choice of an opportune date of issue to an experienced publisher; nevertheless, a limit of date should be fixed. Publication within a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner is a matter of such obvious importance to an author that it ought as it seems to me, to be an implicit term of the contract when an editor or publisher finally accepts the manuscript. Yet people (and not only publishers) often speak and write as if and author had no grievance, once he has received the price of his work even if the work be burked, or used to advertise a soap of a pill. The effect of the published work on the author's reputation is or should be as it seems to me an essential part of the consideration for the contract.

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Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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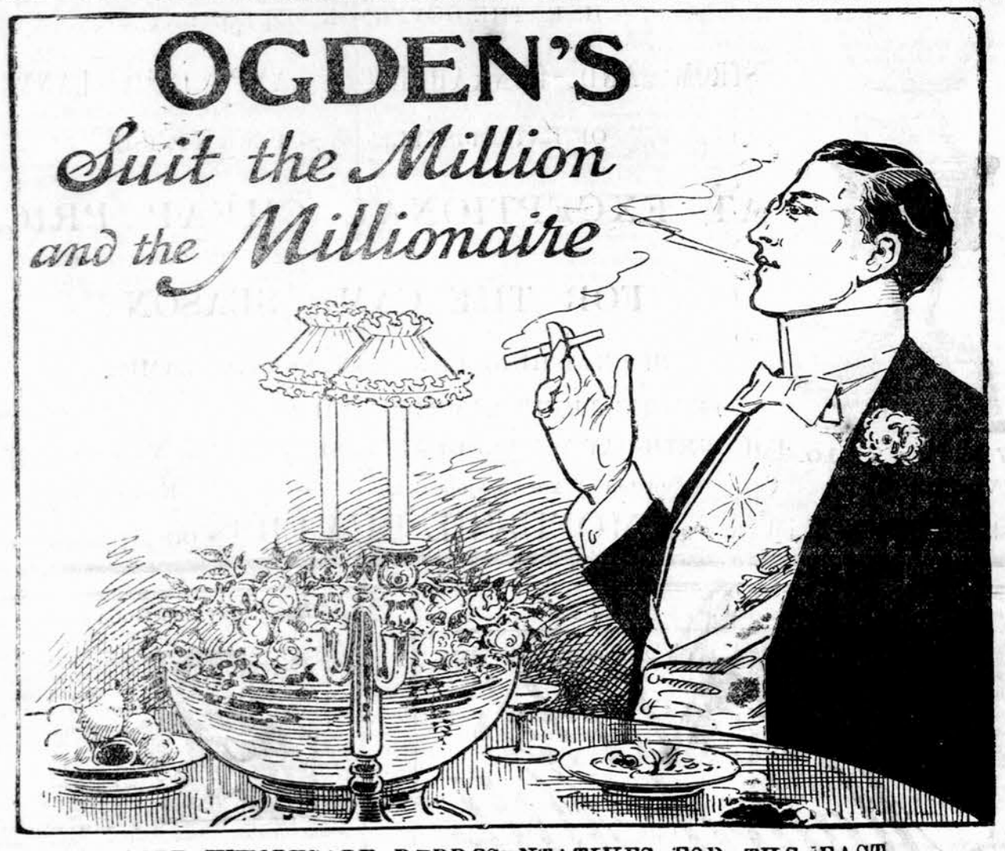

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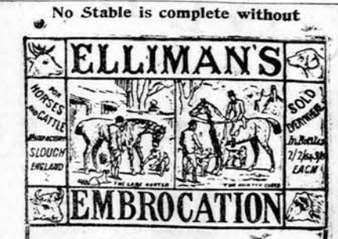

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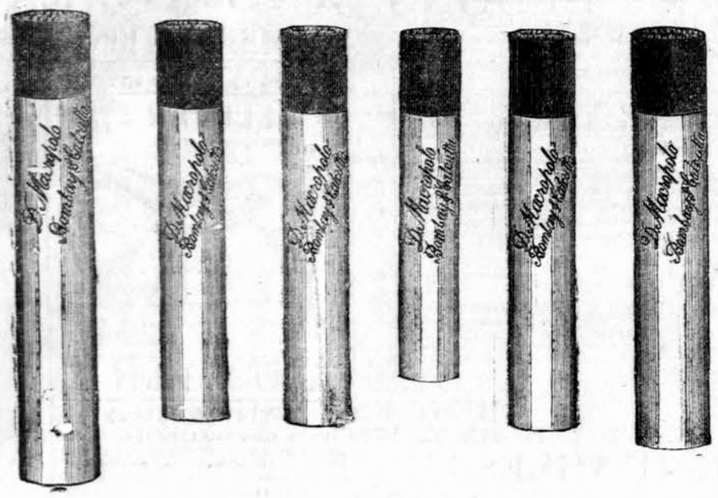

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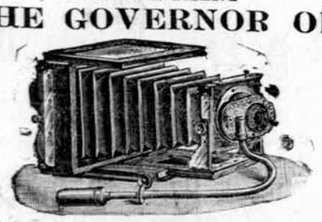

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